

No. 1517 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission
with special marks postage in China

西曆年七月廿八日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1916

西曆年七月廿八日

20 CENTS

TRUCE AT CANTON CONSIDERED NEAR; POSITION QUIETER

Battle Line Extends From
Fati Toward Saiwah; Mo
Kwing-sun Attacking

HUNDREDS DROWN

Two of Lung Chi-kwang's
Gunboats Are Damag-
ed in Action

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 5.—The latest arrivals from Canton state that the situation is quieter. It is rumored that there is a probability of the contending forces reaching an agreement for the suspension of hostilities. The exodus from Canton is diminishing.

Canton, August 4.—The line of battle runs for the distance of a mile from Fati towards Saiwah. The Republican forces are under the command of General Mo Kwing-sun. Several hundreds of the opposing forces have been drowned while trying to cross the river. Two of Lung Chi-kwang's gunboats have been damaged.

Reply to British Consul

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, August 1.—Following is the reply sent by Teen Chun-huan to the letter of the British Consul at Canton to the belligerents in an attempt to prevent the fighting which has since broken out:

"Your telegram of even date respectfully noted, and I feel extremely thankful for your kind intention expressed therein.

"The congested guilts and crimes of Lung Chi-kwang stand, however, pari passu with those of Yuan Shih-k'ai, and therefore the people's hatred against him has become irrepressible. Indeed should a person have committed in England where law is enforceable, such wrongs as Lung has done, he would surely have been capitally convicted and punished.

"Moreover in the present conflict, the opening of hostilities has been entirely due to Lung's obstinacy in scheming to remain in his post. It may be assured that should Lung leave Canton in the morning there will be peace and tranquillity everywhere by the evening.

"As you have shown your deep interest in the peace and harmony of the Chinese people, and especially as you are a most intimate friend of Lung, I really wonder why you should not use your personal influence to persuade him to confide his official duties to someone and leave the city at once, pending the arrival of Lu Yung-ting. Such a beneficent act of yours will immediately put an end to all existing conflicts and complications and all people of the province will feel extremely grateful to you therefor.

"I also beg to request that you kindly impress upon Lung the absolute necessity of issuing a stringent order forbidding pillage and plunder by his troops left behind upon his departure.—(Signed) Teen Chun-huan. July 22, 1916."

Foreigners Never So Well

Liked in Szechuen as Now

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, July 15.—Never was there such a political jumble as we have at present in Szechuen. Nobody knows who is Governor, what the law is or what next is going to turn up.

Chen Yi left the city rather than fight Chow Chun. He was averse to be the means of fratricidal strife and left quietly. Chow Chun was determined to come and he did. But the day before he entered the city the telegram came asking him to return to Peiking and appointing Tsai Ao to come here as Chiang-chun.

This was truly a bitter pill. Just how bitter it was may be judged from the fact that he denied its genuineness. He said Chen Yi had forged it to have his revenge on him. The Manager and Chief-Clerk of the Telegraph Office were discharged for

(Continued on Page 2)

MUNITIONS MIRACLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

666,000 Women at Work

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. F. Kellaway, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to Dr. Addison, of the Munitions Department, in a speech at Bedford last night, said Germany has never done anything that equals the work this country has accomplished in the way of industrial organization during the past twelve months.

Eighty arsenals have been built or adapted, and with the exception of a very few are now producing heavy guns, howitzers, big shells, or explosives. Our weekly output of 303 cartridges is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned, and built during the past twelve months which had never been made in this country before 1915. The output of guns and howitzers has been increased by several hundreds per cent.

France, Russia, and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France. One of our leading armament firms has a factory which is devoted entirely to the provision of a particular gun for the French Government. Russia has been supplied with great quantities of grenades, rifle cartridges, and guns and explosives, and some of these have been instrumental in enabling the Russians to make their great offensive.

Work for Belgian Army

Our contribution towards the equipment of the Belgian Army has been continuous. There has been established in a certain district in this country a Belgian village with a Belgian factory, employing Belgian workmen, entirely engaged on the production of munitions for the Belgian Army. The Serbian Army has been re-equipped and restored very largely by the workshops and workers of the United Kingdom.

Guns and shells and aeroplanes cannot be produced merely by ordering them. If the Government placed an order for a thousand howitzers or medium-sized machine guns today with a fully equipped and staffed factory ready to start on them at once, the guns could not be ready for delivery to the Army in much less than eight months. An order placed in similar circumstances for 100,000 rifles would not be completed in much less than a year. Take an order for 200 machine guns per week or 2,000 rifles, both of which numbers are quite moderate in comparison with the outputs we are obtaining. First deliveries could be expected in, say, eighteen months after the orders had been placed, and the full output would be reached in two years. These estimates are based on peace-time experience. But they may be taken as giving some indication of the difficulty of equipping a great Army.

Howitzer vs. Locomotive
There is as much work in one howitzer equipment as in one of our large express locomotives. The Ministry of Munitions is now producing 18-pounder and 60-pounder guns, 4.5in., 6in., 8in., and 9.2in. howitzers in large quantities. It is a magnificent example of what British engineers can do when well led and organized.

Before this vast output could be secured it was necessary not only to secure the factories, the machine-tools, and the material, but the labor had also to be trained and mobilized. Over 384,000 men out of 1,000,000 engaged in the chemical and engineering trades had joined the Army. But again 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914, today there are 666,000. The total number of war workers was 198,600 in 1914, and is now 3,500,000. There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now engaged. The women of France are doing wonders in munition making. But our women munition workers beat the world.

CHEN CHI-MEI MEMORIAL

The memorial service in honor of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei will take place today at 2 p.m. at the International Institute. Prominent local Chinese and members of Parliament who have not yet left Shanghai will attend.

Allies Have Gained Million Square Miles, Compared To 170,000 for Central Powers

Still More Important, Says Balfour, Is Assumption Of
Initiative in Europe; General Confidence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 4.—The second anniversary of the declaration of war has been commemorated by services of intercession, including one at Buckingham Palace, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury preached and Their Majesties attended and meetings all over the country.

Cheerful and confident messages from French and British statesmen are published in the papers. Mr. Lloyd George says: "Victory is coming towards the Allies with the grim tread of destiny. Germany's chance of victory is past."

Mr. Balfour's statement is one of many reviews of the war published on the second anniversary. These are most inspiring, showing that, though the Allies have captured a million square miles of territory, as compared with 170,000 square miles taken by the enemy, the advantage of the Allies must not be measured by miles. They have at length secured the initiative in Europe, a result to which the collapse of the Germans at Verdun and the battle of Jutland materially contributed.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. A. Bonar Law were the principal speakers and Lord Derby was chairman at the great anniversary meeting held at Queen's Hall this evening.

Haig Is Confident

General Sir Douglas Haig sent a message: "The second anniversary of the declaration of war finds the British Empire acting on the offensive. Two years of desperate trench warfare have made us still more inflexible in our determination to carry through the war to victory. We look forward confidently to success and a triumphant peace."

A message was read from General Botha, Premier of South Africa, saying that a lasting peace is impossible without complete victory and another from General Smuts: "Our victory will be the enemy's highest good."

Lord Derby stated that the Allies never stood in such a favorable position as tonight.

Mr. Asquith, who received a most enthusiastic reception, said that

Germany was absolutely certain Britain would never join France and Russia and also that Belgium would be coerced into allowing her right of way into France. The Empire has sent five millions of her sons to frustrate those designs.

Allies' Unbroken Unity

The contest was not between two different groups of Powers, but between separate and irreconcilable ideas. He drew attention to the unbroken unity of the Allies. The present concurrent offensive was the best proof of this.

He paid a tribute to the new armies, which were gaining immortal honor in the blood-stained villages of Picardy.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to his constituents: "We face the third year of war with ever-growing confidence in our final success and with our resolution confirmed by each fresh illustration of German lawlessness and savagery. We will fight on till the future of civilization is established on a firm foundation of humanity, justice and freedom."

Mr. Bonar Law said that victory would be worthless unless it meant that never in our own time nor in the succeeding generation would one man or group of men be able to plunge the world into the present misery. Wherever German troops have gone they have left memories that cried loud for victory and vengeance. The outstanding feature of the war to us was the additional strength which had come to the Motherland from the Dominions.

The meeting adopted by acclamation a resolution of inflexible determination to prosecute the war to victory, which was moved by Mr. Asquith and seconded by Mr. Bonar Law.

British King's Message

The King has addressed the following telegram to the Sovereigns and heads of the States allied with Great Britain: "On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in

(Continued on Page 2)

Danish West Indies Now U.S. Property

Treaty is Signed Authorising
Transfer of Islands For
\$25,000,000

Reuter's Service

Washington, August 4.—A treaty has been signed under which the United States has purchased the Danish West Indies for Gold \$25,000,000.

BRITAIN CONSIDERING FRYATT CASE ACTION

Parliament Hears Suggestion
All German Property
Shall Be Estreated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

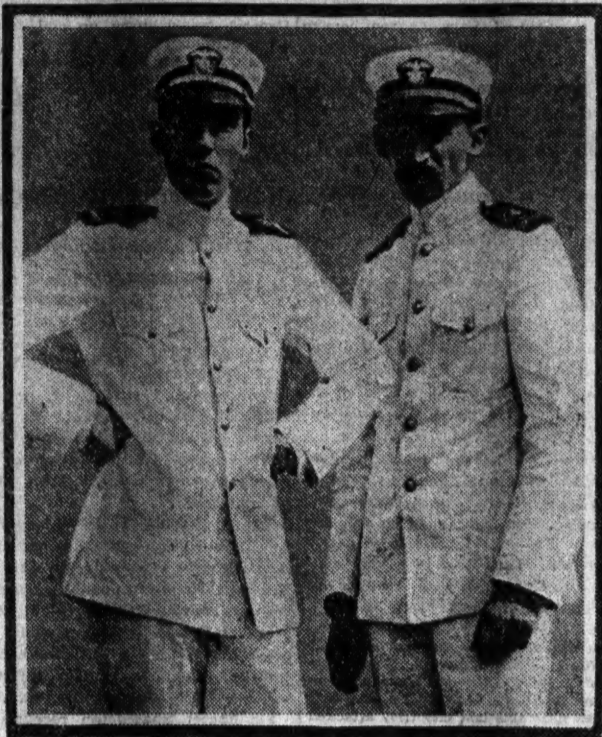
London, August 3.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said that the Government was carefully considering the action to be taken in regard to the Fryatt case. It was endeavoring to obtain from the United States Embassy a full account of the circumstances and he hoped to be able to make a definite announcement prior to the adjournment.

The suggestion that German property in England should be estreated by a Bill and justice done would be kept in view.

The Weather.

Moderate and variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.0 and the minimum 73.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.6 and 75.0.

Vincent Astor in Naval Reserve



LT VINCENT ASTOR & ENSIGN S.S. PIERCE.

The picture shows Vincent Astor, America's richest young man, son and heir of the late John Jacob Astor, in his uniform as Lieutenant in the New York Naval Militia, and Ensign S.S. Pierce, Lieut. Astor and Ensign Pierce are detailed to fly the first hydro-aeroplane in the naval militia service.

FOREIGN OWNED YACHT FIRED ON OFF ARSENAL

Rifle Shots Through Main Sail
Without Warning From
Deck of Warship

Without warning and for no known reason a foreign yacht was fired on off the Arsenal Friday night by a yacht-cruiser belonging to the Chinese navy. As a result individuals are making an investigation of the affair to make the river safe for foreign boating parties at night.

The foreign yacht was returning to Shanghai from a pleasure cruise up the river. Just off the Arsenal, without any challenging call, the Chinese opened fire with a rifle. The shot passed through the main sail. A challenging call then came and the owner of the yacht explained that it was a foreign yacht, the while proceeding on his course. More shots were fired, one hitting the cabin and the yacht was stopped.

When the owner demanded an explanation he was told that he would have to tie up at that point for the night. He informed the commander of the gunboat that he intended sailing on toward Shanghai and that any more shots would result disastrously for the commander. The yacht sailed on and was not fired on again.

What makes the action of the Chinese inexplicable is no notification as to special or emergency river regulations being put into effect has been sent to the yacht club or publicly advertised and local yachting parties have been sailing up the river nightly without interference.

RUSSIANS FORCE FOES BACK ACROSS STAVOK

In Caucasus, Storm Turkish De-
fences Between Mush And
Mamahatun with Bayonet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 4.—An official communiqué reports: After desperate fighting, we threw the enemy back across the River Stavok, a tributary on the left bank of the Stokhod, capturing 600 Germans and 12 machine-guns.

The communiqué yesterday evening reported: Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Stokhod.

In the Caucasus, in the direction of Diarbekir, the Russians carried by storm, at the point of the bayonet, some Turkish works between Mush and Mamahatun, capturing 300 prisoners. The attacks continue and prisoners are flowing in.

FLEURY IS RUSHED BY FRENCH; PORTION THEN LOST AGAIN

Wholly Evacuated Against
Fierce Attack; Later
Reoccupied

THIAUMONT WORK

Twice Taken From Ger-
mans In 12 Hours; French
Hold it Now

BRITISH GAINING

Push Forward From Bazentin;
Defeat Charge
On Delville

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 4.—Having no more sufficient reserves to enable them to hold out everywhere, the Germans had to withdraw forces, and even artillery, from before Verdun and hurl them to Picardy, in order to face the Franco-British attack. The French Command seized the opportunity in the region of Verdun and fresh pressure forward resulted in the retaking of Fleury and progress towards Thiaumont and Vaux.

North of the River Somme, not only have all German attacks on Monaca Farm been repulsed, but the French have made a further advance, rectifying their front on points very strongly organized by the Germans. In the latter district, since July 30, the enemy's losses have been terrific and the effectives engaged there had to be relieved.

"Germans Utterly Dominated"
The fact stands out that the Germans are utterly dominated at every point of the front.

The French line on the right of the Meuse now passes west of Thiaumont, extending for 500 meters southward at the foot of Hill 320. The capture of Fleury enables the French to seriously consolidate their defensive position.

The communiqué yesterday evening reported: The French battle-planes in the region of the Somme were very active. They felled four German machines, while two others were badly hit and dived vertically to the German lines.

There was no infantry action in the region of the Somme. On the right of the Meuse, the French continued their attacks on the Thiaumont-Fleury front. They captured all the trenches between these points and the village of Fleury, taking 650 prisoners, bringing the total of unwounded prisoners taken on the right of the Meuse since August 1, up to 1,750.

Fleury Is Taken
Fleury fell to a brilliant joint attack from the north-west and south-east. Simultaneously, a French attack in the region of Le Chenois recaptured most of the ground lost on Tuesday.

The official communiqué this afternoon reported: Fighting continues on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, where the Germans attacked the whole night long very stubbornly. Several strong attacks near Thiaumont were repulsed, with heavy losses.

The fighting at Fleury was equally violent. After several fruitless attempts, each of which was preceded by an intense artillery preparation, the Germans gained a foothold in the southern part of the village, where lively fighting continues.

During the fighting, we even carried Thiaumont Work, but evacuated it under the enemy's bombardment. Attempts to dislodge us from the south-east of Fleury failed.

An attack on our new positions east of Vacherauville was repulsed, with heavy losses. There was very heavy artillery fighting in the region of Vaux, Chapire and Le Chenois.

French air-squadrons bombed the railway-station and munition-factory at Noyon and railway-stations and bivouacs in the region of the Somme. Capture Thiaumont

The communiqué this evening reported: Fighting continued all day in the region of Thiaumont and Fleury and north-west and south

U.S. IS INTERESTED IN SUNKEN ITALIAN SHIP

Shelled for Half-an-Hour;
Boats Smashed in Water; 28
Survivors Out of 170

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 5.—The American Consuls in Italy have been directed to inquire into the circumstances of the sinking of the s.s. Letimbro by a submarine.

Malta, August 3.—28 survivors belonging to the Italian mail-boat Letimbro (2,210 tons) have arrived here. The vessel carried a crew of 57 and 113 passengers, including women and children.

A submarine was observed four miles off. It chased the s.s. Letimbro, shelling it continuously. When it overtook her, after half-an-hour, the Letimbro lowered her boats, which the submarine shelled, smashing five of them. It is believed that their occupants were drowned, while many people were killed by the shells.

London, August 4.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British s.s. Britannic (3,487 tons) and s.s. Gradwell; the Norwegian s.s. John Wilson (797 tons); the Japanese s.s. Kohona Maru (3,164 tons); the Italian s.s. Citta da Messina and two British schooners.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava, Aug. 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 13
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Somali Aug. 10
Per M.M. s.s. Athos, Aug. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of June 29 left Hongkong on Friday, August 4, and may be expected to arrive here tomorrow morning, August 7, per P. and O. s.s. Nore.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 5 is due at Hongkong on August 10, and here on August 14. Left Singapore on August 3, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behie.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

of Thiamont Work. All the enemy's attacks made with a view to dislodging us from the conquered positions were fruitless, while we, by a second counter-attack, captured Thiamont Work for the second time in 12 hours, which we retained against several counter-attacks.

There was fierce fighting at Fleury village, which we evacuated wholly in the morning, in consequence of German attacks. In the afternoon our infantry stormed most of the village with the bayonet. The enemy are still resisting vigorously.

We took 400 prisoners during the day.

British Gains

London, August 4.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Ground was gained north of Bazentin-le-Petit. Strong attacks at Delville Wood were repulsed. It was a bombing attack which gained us ground at Bazentin.

Four strong detachments of the enemy attacked Delville Wood at night. They were allowed to approach to close range before the British fired, repulsing them with heavy loss.

Our heavy artillery bombarded a strong point between Pozieres and Thiepval and the garrison, fleeing across the open, were shelled by our field-guns. There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at other points on the Somme front.

Two enemy aeroplanes were felled, one apparently of a new pattern. Three British machines were brought down by gun-fire.

General Haig reported today: As the result of minor operations west of Pozieres, we gained some ground. Other minor operations occurred north of Bazentin-le-Petit and north-west of Delville Wood. We captured a few prisoners.

There has been considerable mutual artillery fighting on various portions of the front.

General Haig reported this evening: The day has been quiet. The enemy's artillery was active at Pozieres and Mametz Wood.

We are in very close touch with the enemy in the trenches we captured last night, west of Pozieres. Many German dead are lying round these trenches. We have captured over 100 prisoners.

Four British aeroplanes engaged seven enemy machines today. The fight lasted for forty-five minutes. Three of the enemy's machines were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Allies Have Gained Million

(Continued from Page 1)

which my country and her gallant Allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we have taken up arms in common. I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been in vain and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured.

The King has telegraphed to King Albert of the Belgians, assuring him of his complete confidence that the united efforts of the Allies will liberate Belgium and restore her full independence and paying a tribute to the admirable fortitude displayed by Belgium under her grievous trials.

Germans' Blank Record

The Times says that the German record for the past eight months is a blank negation, but the task before the Allies is still a very arduous one. The Germans still stand fast on their main fronts in the east and west, whence it may take long to expel them.

Yet, the inspiring results of the fighting in the region of the Somme and the Russian pressure in the east show that the task can be accomplished and the troops of the Allies are absolutely confident of victory.

It is universally emphasised that the British navy has already proved it is the decisive factor of the war, while there has been no more striking feature of the struggle than the rebirth of the British nation. As Mr. A. Bonar Law said during the debate on the Colonial Estimates, yesterday evening, in the House of Commons, one of the outstanding facts of the war was the wonderful part played by the United Kingdom and every part of the Empire.

MESOPOTAMIA RAILWAY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 4.—The Times says that it is understood that the scheme for a railway in Mesopotamia has been passed. It will be necessary first to lay a causeway.

KODAK Finishing

Fastest and best work in town.
Get your work done right.

Burr's Engraving

Truce at Canton Considered Near

(Continued from Page 1)

not suppressing it, and he put creatures of his own in their places.

Lui Ch'eng-ho the Szechuen General who fought on the side of the Yunnanese, had been chased to Chengtu and practically beat him. Only he did not enter the city though some of his troops did. It is supposed he and Chen Yi came to an agreement, and surmised also that Chen Yi gave him the seal to hold for Tsai Ao against his arrival. So Lui Ch'eng-ho remains at Sintsing-hsien, 90 li to the South and his troops hold all the roads from here to Kiating. Chow Chun has exhausted every means to coax Lui Ch'eng-ho to come up and join him but all to no purpose. He knows too well Chow Chun is an interloper.

Now Chen Yi's trusted general, Fung, holds the northern road. His men are at Hanchow, Teyhang and Mienchow. He is quietly waiting up there to see if Chow will defy Peking.

Again we have over 20,000 of the Fu-kuei-chuin or robber-rebel soldiers holding the country to the West including Kuanhsien. They have four leaders under Yang Wei our old Chief-of-Police at the revolution time. Yang Wei was left in charge of the arsenal by Chen Yi. He absolutely refused to submit to Chow Chun on his arrival. The latter's smiles and sweet words produced no effect on this semi-madcap. So one fine morning Chow Chun turned his cannon on him and drove him out with a loss of nearly 200 men. Yang Wei then beat a retreat to Kuanhsien where he holds out in defiance of Chow.

On the road between Chungking and Chengtu we have the robber-rebels holding Yunchuanhsien. The Yunnanese have come to Luikianghsien, Tsechow, and Tseyanghsien. Last week near this last city they attacked and thrashed Chow Chun's men soundly.

Meanwhile Tsai Ao delays coming. He has been at Luchow on the Yangtze for several weeks. It is stated he has been suffering from a throat affection and is under the care of a foreign doctor but we have doctors here in abundance and why he does not hurry along to save us all this trouble no one can tell.

For the past three days Chow Chun has been talking of leaving but he has not gone yet and no one can divine his intentions. He probably hardly knows them himself. But he certainly knows this now that nobody here wants him. The citizens dislike his breaking faith with Chen Yi, and besides they are loyal to Peking.

Over a fortnight ago Rev. E. W. Wallace coming up from Chungking to Chengtu got detained by robbers. After Chow Chun came up the district was left at the mercy of marauders and a few of them held up this missionary for two days to secure their pardon from the local official. Hitherto no foreigners had been molested. Indeed this action by a few down there roused the ire of their set. Yang Wei wired immediately that Wallace was to be released. Everywhere the word has been passed round that we are on no account to be interfered with. All look on us at present as their Good-Samaritans and it is sacrilege to offer us any offence. We organise our Red-Cross; we give shelter to the sick, the wounded, and terrified women; we act as mediators when opposing factions dare not trust each other and we bettle those who will do us harm. If some one with the love of adventure comes to come along, your correspondent will guarantee to introduce him to one of the robber chiefs, get him a passport and send him around the Chengtu district with absolute safety and security.

So far no foreigners have gone to the mountains. The Consul is too nervous to let them go. There has naturally been some grumbling among the women and children, for the young ones find the stifling heat of the city very trying and some have been sick.

Had Chen Yi remained for a time they could have gone for he gave instructions to this effect, but it is understood Chow Chun has said he would rather that no-one left the city

meantime. The Chinese as a whole are like him in this respect. They urgently want us to remain near to help them should trouble come. Even those in the very highest positions have appealed to your correspondent and other missionaries to give their women folk asylum in our compounds in that case. It is almost pathetic the way the Chinese cling to us these days.

The male members of the foreign community are complaining most about the lack of news from the coast. The telegraph line between Chungking and Chengtu is wholly taken up by the military; all Reuter's and private telegrams have to come by post from that city. Through the bad condition of the courier routes our newspapers take almost a month now to come. We wish Chow Chun and all the other Generals would hurry up and settle their differences and give us peace again. After six months of strife and unrest the Province is badly in need of a period of quiet.

Shackleton Again Fails In Attempt at Rescue

His Ship Emma is Damaged And Driven Back By Gales And Ice

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—Reuter's correspondent at Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, telegraphs that Sir Ernest Shackleton has returned after a third fruitless attempt to rescue the men marooned on Elephant Island.

The expedition ship Emma was forced back by heavy gales and the ice conditions rendered approach to Elephant Island impossible. Pack-ice was encountered north of the island, which it was impossible to break through. The ship was badly damaged and her engines injured and she had to proceed under sail.

Sir Ernest Shackleton recognises that it is no use to attempt to force the ice with a light ship and he is awaiting the arrival of the Discovery, which is being sent out from England.

ITALIAN RELIEF FUND

(Red Cross Society and Fund in aid of orphans, etc.)

Thirteenth List		Tls.	\$
C. Bedoni (13th).....	36.10		
C. Bianchi (13th).....		25	
F. Bonichi (13th).....		10	
L. Camera (13th).....		50	
T. Casella (13th).....		5	
A. Cerutti (13th).....		10	
A. P. Denegri (13th).....		25	
E. Denegri (13th).....		100	
A. P. Ferrari (8th).....		5	
Z. A. Grossi (13th).....		5	
Guiglia (2nd).....		5	
Jovino (13th).....		10	
Leone Levi (13th).....		20	
G. D. Musso (13th).....		50	
Madame Panfil (13th).....		5	
A. Riggio (13th).....		30	
Zanella (13th).....		5	
B. C. R. S.		5	
	36.10	366	

Previously acknowledged .. 1,000 1,325.70 8,770
1,000 1,361.80 8,770

Handed over to Mr. M. Denegri local Agent for the Italian Red Cross Society \$182 and Tls. 18.05.

Remitted through the Italian Consul General to the Fund in aid of Families Orphans etc. Rome £21.13.6 at exchanges 2/10 13/16 and 71.80 Tls. 18.05 and \$183.

A. Riggio, Hon. Treas.
55, Yangkingspang.

AIR ATTACK ON NAMUR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 4.—A German official communique admits that an allied air-squadron has made an attack on Namur and adds the usual unconvincing comment: "Small material damage was done."

BRITISH DROP TWO TONS OF BOMBS IN BELGIUM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 4.—The Admiralty announces that a successful attack was made on the 2nd, by a naval aeroplane squadron, against an enemy aerodrome at Western and ammunition sheds at Melrebeke. Two tons of bombs were dropped, considerably damaging the objectives. One aeroplane is missing.

At the Theaters

"The Thumb Print," a powerful detective drama in four reels, will be featured at the Apollo tonight. Advance notices concerning the merit and the story shown in the picture, have only creditable things to say of the film. It is the story of a pseudo count who wins a banker's daughter while he is the leader of a band of criminals.

Pathe's British and French gazettes, showing the review of the twenty-first corps which will go down in history as the defender of Verdun, also will be shown. "Max Joins the Colors" and "Billy Boy's Bad Tip" supply the comedy films on the program.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

CASEMENT AFTERMATH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 4.—The Press Bureau states that the Government carefully and repeatedly considered the circumstances before deciding not to reprieve Casement. Evidence received since the trial shows that the traitor agreed that the German Government should employ the Irish Brigade in the operations against Egypt.

SILVER MARKET STEADY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 3.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the tone of the market is steady. Offerings from America have shrunk appreciably, possibly owing to purchases in New York on account of Uruguay.

It is believed that other South American countries are not indisposed to increase their silver coinage. As supplies are not forthcoming from China or elsewhere, business has not been active.

KING PRAISES SMUTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 4.—The King has telegraphed to General Smuts, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces operating in German East Africa, expressing his admiration at their continuous progress, despite the natural difficulties of the country and the efforts of a determined enemy. His Majesty asked General Smuts to convey to all ranks his appreciation of their skill and courage.

AVIATIK WRECKED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 4.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports that, yesterday, two enemy aeroplanes attacked the shipping on Lake Timsah and the town of Ismailia. Many bombs were dropped, but no damage done.

An aviatik was wrecked in an aerial fight at Salmania, on the 2nd.

2 ITALIAN U-BOATS LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 4.—Two Italian submarines which left on a certain mission for the enemy coasts have not returned and must be considered lost.

DEUTSCHLAND GETS TO SEA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 3.—The German submarine Deutschland has passed the three mile limit.

Italy Takes New Step Against Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 4.—Italy has denounced the commercial treaty between Germany and Italy, marking a further advance towards a complete rupture.

It is believed that other South American countries are not indisposed to increase their silver coinage. As supplies are not forthcoming from China or elsewhere, business has not been active.

Pathe's British and French gazettes, showing the review of the twenty-first corps which will go down in history as the defender of Verdun, also will be shown. "Max Joins the Colors" and "Billy Boy's Bad Tip" supply the comedy films on the program.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

Pathe's British and French gazettes, showing the review of the twenty-first corps which will go down in history as the defender of Verdun, also will be shown. "Max Joins the Colors" and "Billy Boy's Bad Tip" supply the comedy films on the program.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," the coming of which has been awaited with interest, will be shown for the first time on Monday evening. It is the Kalen company's greatest mystery series, comprising twelve episodes of two reels each. "The Stranger's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be seen Monday.

"The Mysteries of the

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We have opened out over a hundred cases of NEW GOODS this week. All that is newest and most up-to-date you will find displayed in our Showrooms.

Do your shopping in the BIG, COOL STORE, and get the Best Value for your money. You will ALWAYS find what you want at the BIG STORE.

Extraordinary Value in Household Goods



Silver Bleached Damask

By the yard. An ideal cloth for wear; washes a snow white and always retains its mercerised finish.

Width 72 inches Price \$1.75 yard



Linen Kitchen Cloths

With striped Red and Blue border.

Size 22 by 28 inches

Price \$4.50 dozen

Dish Cloths

Netted; strong make. Size 19 by 23 inches

Price \$1.25 dozen

THE NOTED

"Wearwell" House Scourer

Size 18 by 21 inches.

Price \$2.50 dozen

White Turkish Bath Sheets
Direct from the Mills.

Note Sizes.

Size 40 by 80 ins.

Price \$1.50 each

Size 41 by 80 ins.

Price \$2.00 each

Size 50 by 75 ins.

Price \$2.95 each

Size 46 by 80 ins.

Price \$3.50 each

Size 62 by 90 ins.

Price \$4.75 each

Size 56 by 80 ins.

Price \$6.50 each



Fringed White Cotton Turkish Towels

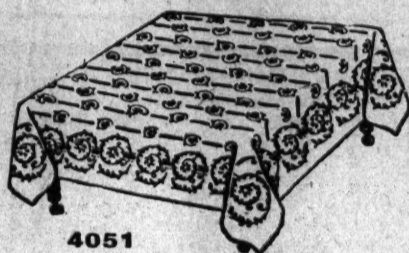
WL Sizes:

1. 15 by 34 inches....	Price: \$3.50 per dozen
2. 18 " 36 " " " "	4.50 " "
3. 18 " 44 " " " "	5.75 " "
4. 22 " 43 " " " "	8.50 " "
5. 24 " 50 " " " "	10.50 " "
6. 27 " 52 " " " "	11.50 " "
7. 26 " 50 " " " "	12.50 " "
8. 28 " 54 " " " "	14.50 " "
9. 22 " 54 " " " "	16.50 " "
10. 27 " 56 " " " "	19.50 " "
11. 30 " 60 " " " "	26.00 " "
12. 36 " 60 " " " "	29.50 " "

(Silver Bleached)

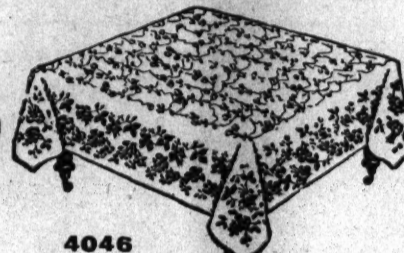
TABLE LINEN

(Table Damask)

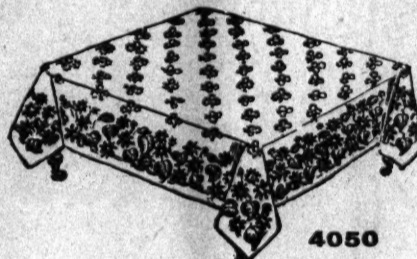


4051

THE STANDARD QUALITY



4046



4050

DAMASK BY THE YARD

Design No. 4051, 70 inch: \$3.50 yard. No. 4046 70 inch: \$3.50 yard;

No. 4050, 85 inch: \$4.50 yard

Supplied in three designs.

An ideal cloth for every

day use. Fully bleached

pure linen thread, well

finished and very durable.

Union and Linen Huckaback Towels

Hemstitched in a good quality Union Huckaback fully bleached.

Size 22 by 40 inches.

Price \$6.50 per doz.

Size 25 by 42 inches.

Price 7.50 per doz.

All pure linen and fully

bleached.

Size 22 by 40 inches.

Price \$15.00 doz.



Linen Glass Cloths

With striped Red and Blue borders.

Size 20 by 23 ins.

Price \$4.50 dozen

Superior quality.

Size 22 by 28 inches.

Price \$5.75 dozen



Chamois Leathers

Best selected skins. Size about 18 by 18 ins.

Price \$1.50 each

Selvyt Polishing Cloths

Sizes A, B, and D

Price 25, 45 and 75 cts. each

Cotton and Linen Pillow Cases

Plain Pillow Cases

Fastening with tapes. Made of a superior quality pure White Longcloth.

Size 19 by 30 inches.

Price 55 cts. each

Same quality Hemstitched Cases.

Price 80 cts. each



Frisled Cotton Pillow Cases

Superior quality with 4-ins. hemstitched frill. A splendid quality Pillow Case.

Size 20 by 30 inches.

Price \$1.00 each



Hemstitched Cotton Pillow Cases

A special line in embroidered Pillow Cases made of good quality Longcloth, with button fastenings.

Size 20 by 30 inches.

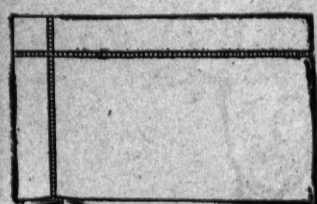
Price \$1.75 each



Soiled Linen Bags

Brown Crash, the word linen embroidered in Green with Blue, White, Red and Green floral design, exact to illustration. Size 20 by 30 inches

Price \$1.25 each



Hemstitched Cotton Pillow Cases

A Superior well-made Pillow Case of fine Longcloth, measuring 20 by 30 inches.



Soiled Linen Bags

In superior quality, White linen finished cotton, embroidered, in shades of Red, Blue, Green and White. Size 18 by 30 inches.

Price \$1.00 each



Hemstitched Cotton Sheets

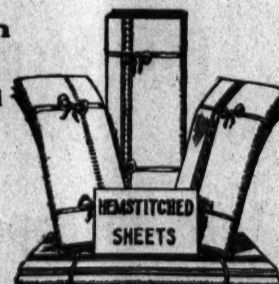
In a good quality cotton. Will laundry well.

Size 6 by 9 feet

Price \$7.50 per pair

Size 7½ by 9 feet

Price \$9.50 per pair



Hemstitched Linen Sheets

Fully bleached, fine quality. Will give entire satisfaction in every way

Size 6 by 9 feet

Price \$14.50 per pair

Size 7½ by 9 feet

Price \$20.00 per pair

New Goods Arriving This Week

White Voile
White Drill
Toilet Sets
Ladies' White
Canvas Shoes
Cretonnes
Corsets

Ribbons
Silk Velvets
Tarantulle
Lawn Mowers
Glassware
Perambulators
Lace Curtains

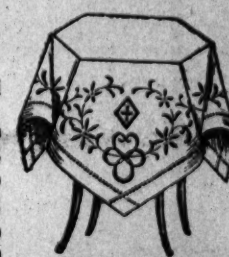
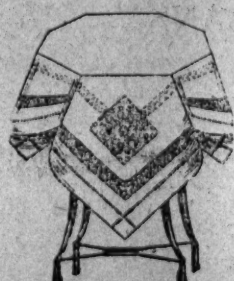
5% Tea Cloths, Teapoy Covers, etc.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Tea Cloths
Assorted designs.

Sizes 30 by 30 ins.	Prices
" 30 " 30 "	\$1.00
" 36 " 36 "	1.25
" 36 " 36 "	1.50
" 36 " 36 "	2.00 each

TEA CLOTHS
In great variety, trimmed lace and insertion.

Sizes 30 by 30 ins.	Prices
" 30 " 30 "	\$1.25
" 30 " 30 "	1.50
" 36 " 36 "	1.75
" 36 " 36 "	2.00 each



PLAIN LOOM

By the yard.

Will wash and wear well.

Width 23 and 27 inches

PRICES

55 and 60 cts.

per yard



GLASS CLOTHS

CHECK GLASS CLOTH

By the yard.
Red and Blue checks, hardwearing qualities.

Width 23, 24 and 24 inches

PRICES

40, 45 & 50 cts. per yard

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI'S UP-TO-DATE STORE

U.S. PRESSMEN PROTEST AT BRITISH CENSORSHIP

Claim America Only Getting En-
tente Reports of Big Of-
fensive's Results

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutscher Ueberseedienst re-
ports: New York, August 5.—The
New York World publishes a special
report from Berlin which throws
a glaring light on Britain's efforts to
prevent the American correspondents
in Germany sending news via London.
The despatch says that Britain
apparently put an embargo on news
to American newspapers and, con-
sequently, all American correspond-
ents assigned by their papers or news
agencies to the Central Powers have
sent a joint statement to the Ameri-
can press, calling the attention of the
public to the conditions under which
they are working, which make it
impossible to give the Americans
public a fair statement of the vital
news and events as seen from
Germany's side.

The American Ambassador has
been asked to communicate to
Washington the protest signed by
nine correspondents against this
British way of censoring. The de-
spatch says that, since the beginning
of the allies' offensive, only very
little, as far as can be ascertained,
of despatches from the German side of
the battle-front is getting through,
while the correspondents from Lon-
don, Paris, Petrograd and Rome are
allowed to send whole columns daily.

The despatch says that this involves
unfairness to the American press and
the American public, who desire and
are entitled to views from both sides.
It is not clear whether Britain ex-
pects to win this war by gagging the
other side. The future alone can
answer this question, but, from the
American standpoint, one might well
ask whether her situation is such
that she is compelled to resort to
such desperate methods.

The World adds that, of 72 de-
spatches sent by its Berlin cor-
respondents, only 21 have been re-
ceived.

A Berlin despatch to The American,
in an exhaustive review of the
military situation, given to re-
presentatives by an unimpeachable
authority emphasises that Germany
enters the third year of war with
the lines in the east and the west
firm and intact. At Verdun, the
Germans are steadily pounding their
way forward.

A despatch from Vienna announces
officially that the Austrians have
captured in the north of the Adriatic
Italy's largest submarine, Giacinto
Pulito, with a crew of 21. The
submarine has been brought to Pola.

'CAN FIGHT ON THIS LINE ALL SUMMER'

Official Cablegrams Received
In New York Emphasize
British Determination

New York, July 4.—Two official
cablegrams concerning the allied
offensive in France were received in
New York yesterday from the
British Intelligence Office. One says
in part:

"The interesting point emerges
that Haig was ready to strike some
time ago, but refrained on Joffre's
request till word was given."

"Meanwhile a caution has been
issued by the whole English press
and in semi-official utterances
against seeing so far anything but
the first thrust in a big battle lasting
perhaps weeks, with many changes
of fortune. Yet, come what may,
Haig and Robertson, like Grant
pressing with varying success
against the Richmond and Peters-
burg lines, might say, 'I propose to
fight it out on this line if it takes all
Summer.'"

"Haig sent a message of con-
gratulation to the Highland Light
Infantry on its recent trench raid.
The sturdy Scotsmen from Clyde-
side took forty-six prisoners and two
machine guns, destroyed mine
shafts, and killed ninety Germans,
losing two wounded only. One
officer in the bantam battalion of the
Gloucester regiment, wearing a steel
body protector, threw himself on a
bomb to save his men. The bomb
exploded, tearing his clothing to bits
and bruising him severely, but not
fatally. No men were hurt."

The second cablegram, dated Sun-
day, said in part:
"It is evident that the public pre-
serves the sense of proportion,
realizing it is the first step in a big
movement, and knowing the im-
possibility of rushing a modern de-
fensive as shown by nothing more
than Verdun. The public follows
well the informed articles of Marcel
Hutin in the Echo de Paris, who
confesses himself quite unaware of
the exact desired result of the effort
for which the British higher com-
mand prepared with unwearied
activity and remarkable method;
they foresee each detail, and I saw
one improvised hospital able to con-

tain 22,000 beds. The English, who
have throughout taken a broad out-
look in the war and have done big
things, perhaps reserve greater sur-
prises."

"Haig gives ideal bulletins, having
the courage to say straight out the
result of every movement. Of this
be certain: The English are capable
of accomplishing their effort, which
they may prolong continuously for
three months."

"Elsewhere on the British line
combined bombardment and trench
raids continue, the Anzacs capturing
eighty men and two officers and the
Shropshire Light Infantry brought
back a dozen prisoners, but finding a
trench full of dead. Often the pre-
paratory bombardment has churned
up the trench and occupants so that
no signs of life remain."

TACKLE ITALIAN FLYERS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian tele-
gram.—Vienna, August 1.—The
Austro-Hungarian Admiralty an-
nounces: At 7.30 a.m., an Italian
air-squadron, composed of 14 great
battle-planes, flew over Istria, via
Pirano. Lieutenant Banfield ascended
with his hydroplane at Trieste and
persecuted the hostile intruders
through the whole of Istria.

He reached the bulk of the
squadron, composed of seven
Caproni, over Plume, at a height of

2,700 meters. He shot down one
Caproni. The pilot was dead and two
observers were captured. Lieutenant
Banfield and his hydroplane are safe.
Official German telegram.—Berlin,
August 3.—The Admiralty an-
nounces: English motor-salvage-
vessels and an English steamtrawler
were sunk on the English coast, on
July 28, by a German submarine.

Sicawei Weather Report

4.—A narrow depression main-
tains and cyclonic circulation on the
coasts of Pechihli and Shantung.
The typhoon of the Pacific recurses
N.E.wards by the South of Japan.
Fine hot weather at Shanghai.

5.—Very fine weather; heavy dew
and dense mist at sunrise. Easter-
ly breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, August 5, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Cent., mm.	754.00	754.76
" " " "	29.69	29.73
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-1.91	-1.53
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-1.50	-1.08
Direction	SE	SE
Wind, Kilom per hour ..	6	7
" " " "	3.7	4
Temperature, Cen.	23°	28°
" " " "	74°	83°
Humidity: 100	74.5	83.5
Nebulosity: 5-10	1	6
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Correspondence

Armed Merchantmen

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Can you of your
readers inform me what is the
difference between the unarmed
merchant submarine Deutschland
and the M. M. boat Polynesian
which is at present in port and has
a gun mounted of about 4" caliber?

The unarmed submarine had to
be inspected by officials of a neutral
country to vouch for her rating as
a merchantman. Now the M. M.
boat is allowed to enter and leave
Shanghai with her gun fully mount-
ed. Why does China tolerate this?
Or why does not Great Britain, who
stands for fair play, allow China to
exercise her rights?

The only way I can reason it out
is that it depends on what color the
glasses are through which one views
the case. I am, etc.

A Neutral of Fair Play.
Answer: The American State
Department went into this matter
in a most thorough way after
which it decided that merchant
vessels armed as the Polynesian is,
for defensive purposes, retain their
character as merchant vessels. They
are permitted to enter American
harbors. The Deutschland present-
ed a different problem. She is the
first undersea merchant vessel and
an examination of her was necessary
in order to determine her status.
In the case of the Polynesian, China
is merely following the American
lead.

TSINGTAO BEER

Brewed by
THE ONLY BRITISH BREWERY
in the Far East



	Per Case.
Lager Beer 48 Quarts	\$11.00
do. 72 Pints	11.50
Pilsener Beer 48 Quarts	12.50
do. 72 Pints	13.00

J. C. THOMSON,

Acting Agent, Anglo-

German Brewery Co.,

Ltd., 45, Peking Road.

Tel. 1651.

SELLING AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, FOOCHOW ROAD.

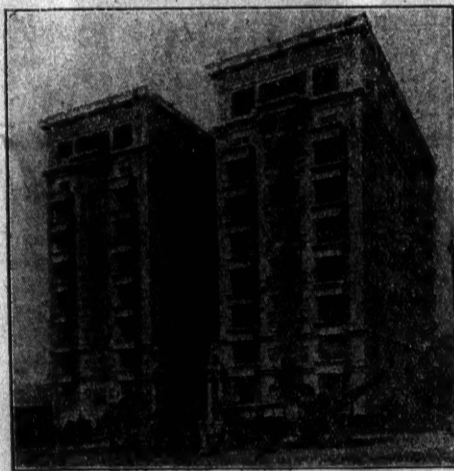
PHONE 16.

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel

A Series of Twelve Sensational Photoplays based on actual happenings in a huge



modern Caravansery: Guests, criminals, detectives
and secret service men rub shoulders in these
thrilling behind-the-scenes episodes of hotel life.

Tomorrow night, showing the 1st and 2nd Episodes

entitled

"The Strangler's Cord"

and

"The Disappearing Necklace"

Four reels of exciting adventure. Each episode complete in itself.

PATHE'S BRITISH and FRENCH GAZETTES depicting
latest events of interest.

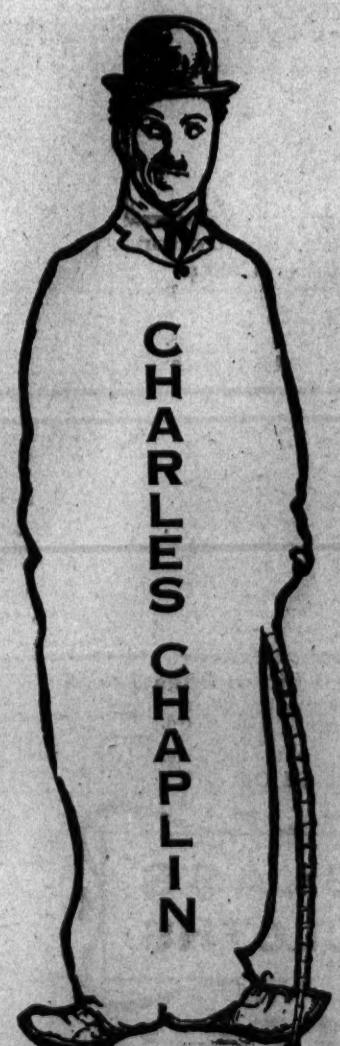
CHARLES CHAPLIN — The Inimitable Comedy Star

in

"CHARLIE at the BANK"

In Two Acts

This is the funniest comedy yet produced by the famous
comedian, Charles Chaplin. It is a clean, wholesome comedy
and a riot of fun from beginning to end



The True Safeguard of Baby's Health

Allenburys' Foods

THE milk of a healthy mother confers a de-
gree of immunity to infection to the young
infant. Many mothers, however, though
willing, cannot nurse their babies for various
reasons. In such cases the greatest care should
be taken in selecting a proper substitute. Ord-
inary cow's milk cannot be regarded as a safe
food for infants; it is acid, contains indigestible
curd, and is almost invariably contaminated
with harmful germs. By using the "Allenburys"
Foods, which are free from all dangerous
organisms, and effectually replace human
milk, security for baby is ensured and vigorous
growth and health are promoted. The
"Allenburys" Foods are largely used and
recommended by the Medical and Nursing
Professions; they have stood the test of time
and have become a household necessity all
over the world.

The 'Allenburys' Infant Dietary



Mother and Child. Baby 6½ months.
Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From Birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes
by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book 'Infant Feeding and Management'
64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 40 Canton Rd., Shanghai (Box 124)
and London, England. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1715. A.D. 1915.

THE 'ALLENBURYS' FEEDER



Simplest and Best.

GOVERNMENT FOES CONTROL SOCIALIST PARTY IN GERMANY

Radicals Oust Followers Of
Moderate Wing From Ex-
ecutive Committee

DEMAND TO END THE WAR

Socialists Vigorously Protest
Against the Proposed In-
creased Taxation

German Women Send Peace Plea To France

The Hague, June 24 (via London, June 26).—The Zeitschrift fuer Frauenstimmrecht, the German Women Suffrage organ, has sent the following greeting to the women of France:

"We feel, think and suffer like you, and swear that after this catastrophic war the women of all nations shall work unitedly to prevent forever its recurrence."

By Karl H. von Wiegand

(Staff Correspondent New York World)

Berlin, June 26.—The storm clouds overhanging the German Socialist Party ever since the split in the Reichstag broke anew at a general meeting of the union of election organization for Greater Berlin. The radicals unseated and threw out the Executive Committee, composed of followers of the moderate wing, and elected an Executive Committee of radicals.

Rosa Luxemburg known as "Red Rosa," who was sent to prison for a year early in the war, was placed upon the Executive Committee. The meeting was extremely stormy. Radicals of the Ost, Ledebour, Haase and Luxemburg type are now in control of the election and party machinery for Greater Berlin.

Heyl Charges Betrayal

Delegate Heyl charged that the leaders of the party had betrayed the party to the Prussian Government, and declared that it was only the moderate Socialist Party in the Reichstag which was holding Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in office.

Eugene Ernst in reply declared the blatant noise of the opposition, who

had never done more than open their mouth, had accomplished nothing. He asked if it were not a fact that the radical district leaders had in their own circles been unable to prevent Socialist boys from entering the governmentally encouraged Boy Scout or Youth Defense organization.

Ernst declared the chauvinistic waves had swept far and wide in the radicals' own circle of workmen.

As the delegates yelled him down, Ernst, who is one of the Berlin leaders of the moderates, shouted:

"One may respect a man who, like Liebknecht, sacrifices himself to his convictions, but it was you who abandoned him. You allowed him to be arrested; then you fled. That's your kind of revolution!"

Fiery Address by 'Red Rosa'

Mme. Luxemburg in a fiery address charged the leaders with having turned the Social Democratic Party in Germany into a Government party, and demanded that no further party contributions be paid the present National Executive Committee. A resolution of sympathy was adopted after the new local Executive Committee was elected.

It developed from reports that there has been a heavy dropping off both in membership and contributions.

Socialists Demand War's End

The Hague, June 24 (via London, June 26).—At a session of the Prussian House of Deputies the Socialists protested vigorously against a proposed measure for increased taxation for the duration of the war.

HOW IMMELMANN DIED

Wings of His Machine Broke Off As
He Plunged To Earth

London, July 3.—The death of Lieutenant Immelman, the famous German aviator, who was killed in a combat with British fliers, is described briefly in a statement given out today by the British Aerial Board.

According to this account, Lieutenant Immelman in a Fokker was attempting with another Fokker to attack a British aeroplane approaching Annay from Lens, when another British flier appeared and dived on the two Fokkers, causing Lieutenant Immelman to plunge perpendicularly, the wings of his machine breaking off.

CADORNA TRIUMPHED BY JOFFRE'S STRATEGY

Created a New Army To Hurl
Back the Austrian Invasion
From Trentino

Milan, June 30 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—A vivid story of how Cadorna paralyzed Austria's giant plans of invasion in Northern Italy was told today in the Corriere della Sera by Luigi Barzini.

The narrative opens with a frank confession that despite the infinite care exercised in the Italian calculation of enemy forces, published at the outset of the Austrian offensive, that estimate turns out to have been considerably too low. Evidence since gathered upon the battlefields of the Trentino plateaus demonstrates that the Austrians massed over half a million men in the tortuous territory between the Adige and the Brenta.

Cadorna never for a moment expected his troops to be able to withstand the terrific Austrian onslaught by standing on their advanced positions. He was well aware that he must adopt tactics similar to those whereby Joffre stemmed the tidal wave of the German invasion. Therefore he arranged the withdrawal somewhat analogous to Joffre's, but on a very much smaller scale, fixing his definite barrier line on the eastern and southern verge of the Asiago plateau at the branching of the Novegno River and upon the ridge between the Adige and the Val Arsa streams, with his supports on the east at Liss and on the west at Pasubio and Coni Zugna.

Cadorna on May 21 issued an order to start the constitution of a brand new army. The next night the troops intended for its formation were on the march from camps and depots at every part of the war zone and beyond. All roads and railways in his region of Northern Italy right up to the very stations under bombardment by the enemy seethed with military movement. Thousands of civil engineers worked at the construction of new wharves and railway sidetracks for loading and unloading. For four days and four nights the Italian State railways surpassed by one-third their maximum

theoretical capacity by transporting some three-quarters of a million troops, over 20,000 officers, 1,000 wagons, and about 100,000 quadrupeds. The second grand new army was marshaled on the spot ready for action and that day sure signs appeared of the Austrian advance being definitely checked.

Forthwith Cadorna flashed the order to every sector of the Asiago plateau: "Up men and at them."

The next day, June 3, a like command let loose a tremendous attack toward the Col Santo.

Meantime there was being performed a miracle of motor cars and

motor lorries. In a single night an entire division was transported to the Carnic Alps and to the Pasubio region in automobiles, 360 motor lorries being allotted for the convenience of each brigade. Often times along improvised tracks whole batteries of cannon were rushed up to the Trentino Alps in this fashion.

In those ten days five double-line overhead electric railways were erected for the transport to the Liss range of thousands of navvies, who toiled incessantly at the imperative construction of new roads. To solve the burning problem of an adequate water supply for the com-

batants a new artificial lake was created by damming the outlets of a stream. Four hundred-odd cistern motor lorries would provide for the transport of water alone.

Throughout the fiercest phase of

the battle from June 16 to June 27 General Cadorna hurried hither and thither to the scene of the struggle and often was under fire while personally supervising operations.

4257 is the 'Phone

that brings you a sturdy Ford Car

At \$3 per hour

MARKT GARAGE

89-91 Rue Montauban

"The Richest of all
Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant
and Invalid Diet of the Medical
Missionary Association of China



BRASCOLITE
DIFFUSION PLUS REFLECTION

The King of Night

87 1/2 %
Perfect Daylight

Pure
Soft
and
White

50 %
Greater Light

with same
current consumption.
Uniform distribution
Absence of glare
No eye strain
High efficiency

These are some of the features that make
Brascolite the ideal lighting unit

Some of those who use Brascolite in Shanghai

Edward I. Ezara & Co.
Sheuan Tomas & Co.
F. Venturi Co.
P. O'Brien Twigg
The Astor Drapery Co.
Silverman's Store
Harvey, Cook & Co.
Brewer & Co.
A. S. Watson & Co.
Boyes Bassett Co.
Sennet Freres
Tubacqueria Filipina.
(Three Repeat Orders)

The Star Garage.
Gande, Price & Co.
Robert Dollar Co.
Sullivan's Candy Co.
The China Realty Co.
Great Northern Dispensary
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Arts & Crafts.
Carlton Cafe.
Astor Grill
Maison Des Modes.
Domby & Sons.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar.
Jardine Matheson & Co.
Kalee Hotel Co.
and others

(CHINESE FIRMS)
The Commercial Press.
The Oriental Optical Co.
The Shanghai Optical Co.
Nose Tuck Lee
The National Optical Co.
Lau-Kai Fook Silk Co.
Pao Zung Yin Kee, Jeweller.
Tien Chian Wutai Theatre.
Anglo Chinese Dispensary.
Ah Fong Co.
Ma Fel Furniture Co.
Yih Ping Shang Cafe.
Yue Lung Co.
Fook Kong & Co.
Zee Woo & Co.
Zue Lung & Co.

Brascolite

may be seen

in
Seoul, Korea
Tokyo, Japan
P. King, China
Tientsin, China
Foochow, China
Soochow, China
Hangchow, China
Hongkong
Canton, China
Singapore
Salgon, Indo-China
Samarang, Java
Rangoon, India

This is the way some orders come

Shanghai, August 4, 1916

Internation Import & Export Co.,
Nanking Road.

Dear Sir,

After considering lighting experiment with the Brascolite, we are pleased to advise you to instal same in our premises at once. The size of lamps necessary we leave to your discretion.

With Compliments,

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DENNISTON & SULLIVAN.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT and EXPORT CO.

Incorporated

28 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 1670

Call, phone or write
for free demonstration
to suit you convenience



In Hand-to-Hand Combats French Fought in Dug-outs Until Villages Were Won

Charged So Fast That They Overwhelmed German Machine Gun Operators, but Fierce Fighting With Knives and Grenades Followed Underground

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, July 2.—Moving forward together for the first time, with equal strength and complete unity of strategic purpose, the French and British troops, pursuing an absolutely novel offensive policy, have installed themselves in the German first-line trenches all the way from a few miles south of Arras to a point about ten miles south of the Somme River.

The French alone have gathered in more than 5,000 prisoners according to this afternoon's official figures, but the total is mounting hourly as the consolidating of the communicating trenches, subterranean fortlets and other off-shoots of the intricate German defensive system is carried to its conclusion. According to present information they are within striking distance of the second line positions. There is not a shadow of doubt that the colossal drive will eventually progress as far as, and perhaps much further than, the secondary and tertiary trench lines.

Within twenty-four hours after the British, Scottish and Anzac battalions north of the Somme Valley, and the French, French Colonial and Senegalese units immediately north and a considerable distance south of the river itself, had debouched from their trenches yesterday morning, ten Picardy villages had again become allied territory.

Each of these hamlets, with normal populations which range from 100 to 500 persons, had been transformed by the Germans into an armored and cemented stronghold like the Hohenzollern Redoubt and the Thiaumont Farm, and to insure complete possession of it is a Herculean undertaking in itself—"like cleaning the Augean stables with a river of shrapnel, machine gun bullets and hand grenades," as a staff officer remarked to me.

The village of Dompiere, for instance, was captured by two regiments. The speed with which these battalions flung themselves across the 500 yards between their trenches and the German earthworks in the village was such that the German machine guns, already sadly depleted by the week-long bombardment preceding the infantry onslaught, scarcely had time to get into action before their operators were bombed or bayoneted into submission.

Silencing the machine guns, however, was not the only task of the poilus. In Dompiere the Germans had constructed, besides the ordinary trench lines, dozens of little dugouts and underground block houses, in each of which the men were able to resist death or capture for hours. Special platoons of French, armed only with

New Yorkers Win Glory In Allies' Big Offensive

Paris, July 2.—The colonial division, which embraces the Foreign Legion, already has been mentioned in newspaper despatches from the front for the prominent part it is playing in the offensive. At least seven New Yorkers have been in action—Charles Charles of Brooklyn, Joseph Delpeuch, the amateur wrestler; Oscar Mouvetto, a brother of the dancer Maurice; Jack Nob of Glendale, L. I.; Anthony Paulant, the boxer; Alan Seegar, the Legion's poet; Donald Athey, Garden City, and possibly Lieut. Charles Sweeney of Seattle, who is well known in New York.

Of the forty Americans in French uniforms, half are with the Foreign Legion. The others have been transferred to the — infantry regiment as a special honor after their bravery in Champagne. The Legion shares the honor with several other formations of being known as "the shock regiment," being used for charges. The men, all in the pink of condition, are fearless, young and active, and are especially drilled in the use of the bayonet and in hand grenade throwing.

grenades and knives, were obliged to force their way into these dens, and there, in the black darkness, wrestle and stab the defenders into surrender.

Percentage of Dead High

Owing to the stubborn courage with which the Germans fought few prisoners were brought to the surface from these grim struggles under the earth. The percentage of dead everywhere along the front was tremendous—in Dompiere 1,500 German bodies were counted as against 700 prisoners, and the conflict is still in progress there, although the French occupation of the demolished houses is assured.

The Moroccan division had a large share in the taking of three other villages in the Peronne region—Bequincourt, Bussy and Fay. The Foreign Legion, which still includes among its veterans twenty Americans, attacked with its usual devil-may-care spirit on the Bequincourt Plateau, and turned in fully 1,000 prisoners.

At one point north of the Somme two Scottish regiments when ordered to charge went straight on through the first three lines of German trenches without a pause, stopping only inside the village of Montauban, where they captured the entire staff of one German regiment.

Reports received at the Ministry of

War from Verdun indicate a slackening in the strength of the German blows on both banks of the Meuse, and there is reason to believe several divisions only recently sent to the Crown Prince's army have already been shifted back to the Somme Valley in preparation for the impending allied smash at the second German line, which may occur at any moment, judging by the overwhelming havoc already wrought by the French and British heavy batteries on the positions behind the trenches already taken.

Scene of the Attack

Showing how carefully the point of the great blow at the German lines was concealed is the fact that for ten days past, although the offensive was known to be coming and eagerly awaited here, it was the general, almost universal belief that the attack would be made along the line of the two preceding attacks, north of Arras, with Lille and Douai as objectives.

The region finally chosen for the attack is almost entirely within the level plain of the Department of the Somme, on a dry, chalky soil, with few natural obstacles to an advance. Before the war most of the villages taken were inhabited by weavers, and the open country was devoted to sugar-beet cultivation.

Paris is awaiting the reports of the progress of the allied armies with quiet confidence and no undue outward signs of excitement. The boulevards today were crowded as usual on any fine Sunday in the summer, and although there were eager throngs about the bulletin boards the people in general took the news displayed quietly.

LOSS FOR TAGESZEITUNG

Newspaper Champion of U-Boat Warfare Can't Make Expenses

London, July 3.—A Reuter despatch from Copenhagen says that at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin, a report showed that the newspaper finished its business year with a loss of \$7,000 marks. The Tageszeitung is the chief organ of the agrarians and the submarine extremists. Hitherto it has enjoyed the distinction of being the only newspaper to show a large profit during the first five months of the war.

Its returns for the first year of the war also showed a handsome surplus, but the last few months showed an immense decrease in the popularity of Count Reventlow's doctrines, and not only swallowed the previous profits but put Count Reventlow in the worse deficit during the newspaper's existence.



The Portable Folding CORONA

FOR OFFICE

FOR HOME

AND

WHILE TRAVELLING

— Nothing like it on the market —

Mex. \$120.00

including handsome travelling case

WRITE FOR BOOKLET—"PROOF OF THE PUDDING," TO

THE GENERAL AGENTS

MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

Typewriter Department

89-91 Rue Montauban



GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

in

Men's and Women's Buckskin and Canvas

BOOTS and SHOES

We won't take your time, or waste space, in telling you about these gigantic bargains, but we advise you to be up and doing, if you wish to purchase your needs in footwear at a mighty saving.

DO NOT FORGET

that the shoes most wanted by you may be most wanted by all.

Note these Sale Prices—\$6.00 to \$10.50

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road.



Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.

TEN POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE MARCO POLO SCARF

1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
3. Its Purity of Material.
4. It is Unique.
5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
6. Its Process of Manufacture is more than 1,000 years old.
7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: \$4.25
Postage & Duty Free.
WIDLER and COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

Restaurant R. N.

Limburger Cheese per tin \$2.50
Anderson's Cranberry Sauce80
"Getzbest" Senf Gurken glass .90
Salt and Sour Cucumbers, Sauerkraut.
All kinds of Sausages — fresh daily.

All the above are served with meals
in the Restaurant

RICHARD NEUMANN, 14 Astor Road.

Greece Now Is Ruled On A Real Prussian Model

Gen. Dusmanis, Chief of the General Staff, Is Nation's Bismarck—Venizelos Faces Trial on Charge of Treason

London, June 17.—"The curtain is about to rise on a new act in the Oriental drama, during the progress of which considerable surprises in the internal affairs of Greece are likely to be sprung on Greece," says Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Perhaps the most striking assertion in the long and closely reasoned statement which follows, made by one who is credited with a fuller knowledge of the affairs of the Near East than any other living writer, is that the confidence trick played so successfully by Ferdinand of Coburg has been repeated. He says:

"The situation in the Near East thus become acute cannot be adequately understood without passing in review the acts of confidence of the Governments of France and Great Britain in the loyalty of King Constantine and his advisers, despite appearances which were not precisely encouraging. For the present tangle is an effect of what was deliberately done when the Hellenic State was wriggling out of its solemn promise to Serbia and the Allies. But criticism at the present juncture is unprofitable and would probably be unfruitful. One had better therefore reserve it for a more propitious moment. For in the present phase of the crisis the measures requisite at Salonica and the modified attitude to be assumed toward Greece constitute less a problem to be leisurely studied than a task to be forthwith accomplished.

"The cession of Fort Repel by the Greek Government to Bulgaria, and the subsequent advance of King Ferdinand's troops into Greek Macedonia, reveal with greater clearness than the preceding tergiversations of Greek Ministers the real intentions of those who are now swaying the destinies of the Hellenic people.

"I have received today important information from a trustworthy Athenian source calculated to dispel any doubts that might still be entertained respecting the designs of the Central Powers and their allies in the dominions of King Constantine and means by which they purpose achieving them. It is not advisable to disclose the whole story as yet, and still less to describe the roles assigned to the various actors in the drama. But what is certain is that the trust reposed by the Allies in the good faith of those to whom they looked for assurances has not been justified.

"Greece's Word Broken"
"In other words, the confidence trick played so successfully by Ferdinand of Coburg has been repeated in circumstances which ought, one would have thought, to condemn it to failure. But once the

Athens it is first delivered to Dusmanis, who having first read it, hands it on to his colleague, unless State reasons impel him to suppress it.

"A section of the army and part of the civil population bitterly resent this line of action, which is not only contrary to Greek traditions but ruinous to vital interests of the nation. But they have hitherto been powerless to react against their leaders. Gradually, however, their numbers have been growing and their influence increasing. Today the ferment is considerable. It has been intensified by the frank attitude of the Greeks who live abroad, and who are twice as numerous and many times more wealthy than their brethren at home. And they make no bones about the measures which they deem indispensable and urgent.

"They hold that the betrayers of their country should be dislodged by the Allies, the population freed from their nightmare of foreign thralldom and permitted to give effect to their sympathies and further their national interests. They argue with force that constitutional government, of which the Allies are guarantors, is become a mockery, while 'friendly neutrality,' which the King has promised to France and Britain, is a snare; wherefore the Powers have not only the right but the duty to act quickly and drastically.

"These Greeks abroad have now a powerful organization. In Egypt, in England, in India, in Russia, in France and in America they elected delegates, who met last January in Paris, and have now a committee permanently working here. Their action has necessarily been slow. Its effects will be sure. But these will come too late to affect the international situation. What these patriotic people desire to see is the

action of the Allies directed against those who are responsible for leading Greece to ruin, the population emancipated from the German yoke and the army allowed to fight side by side with the Allies.

Look for German Victory

"The court and military party are resolved to persist to the end in their attitude of underhand opposition to France and Britain. For they believe in the invincibility of the Teuton, and what is more they are ready to help the Teutons to justify that belief. Their calculation is simple. If, as they anticipate and hope, the upshot of this campaign makes Germany the arbiter of the Balkan States the Hellenes will be duly rewarded, whereas if the Allies are the victors Greece will escape all pains and penalties by thrusting Venizelos forward and pleading that she was the victim of the court and military party and panted for liberty of action, which she expected from the too considerate Allies.

"This is exactly the same game as Bulgaria is playing. If Ferdinand's star should set and the fate of the Balkan be placed in the hands of the Allies Prince Boris, M. Danoff and the so-called Russophiles will be delegated to kowtow to the Russian liberator and anathematize the Prince of Coburg. For the success of these schemes the Balkan Machiavellis reckon upon the tender heartedness of the Allies.

"But a large and growing section of the Greek people have, my informants assure me, come to the conclusion that as the crooked devices resorted to by the military party cannot be reconciled with the principles of law and order or with the constitution of the country they must be put a stop to without further delay. Otherwise the whole nation will be made to suffer for the

delinquencies of a band of ambitious and lawless men. And they have already shown signs of their temper and their resolve. That is why Gen. Dusmanis is about to unlock the Prussian armory in search of effective weapons with which to combat them.

"It appears that the chief of the General Staff is contemplating the proclamation of martial law throughout the country. The first application of that measure would be the arrest of Venizelos and the suppression of his journal Keryx. Already in December a Cabinet Council discussed the advisability of his imprisonment on a charge of treason. In the middle of the debate the late M. Theotokis, one of Germany's most fervent apostles, exclaimed:

"You are only wasting words. The idea of martyring Venizelos is preposterous. He is too much of a popular idol already. Imprison him, and you raise him to the level of a demigod."

"Thereupon the proposal dropped. Since then much has changed in Greece, and far greater changes are brewing. The entire system which has lent itself to the forcible Teutonization of the country is ripe for the melting pot, and if the spirit of legality should be strained in the effort now about to be put forth for the emancipation of the country the responsibility rests, it is argued, with those who violated the constitution and deliberately bartered away the vital interests of the nation.

"The course of affairs from now onward is likely to be rapid and decisive. It is currently believed that Prince George, who sojourned in Paris, is at present in Copenhagen. This is an error. He is in Switzerland, where quite a colony of Teutonizing Greeks is domiciled."



"Follow the Crowds
to
Sullivan's"

Delightfully refreshing drinks
from our American Soda
Fountain.

Prohibition Mixologists.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11 Nanking Road.



Just
Unpacked

14 Shapes

in

1/2 and 1/4 Sizes

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

TANSAN

AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL

At the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

TANSAN

Gladdens
the Palate

Invigorates
the system

Aids the
digestion

And is the
Choicest

Of all Choice
WATERS.

A delicious drink, an invigorating drink,
a drink that aids instead of retarding
the digestion.

Such a drink is TANSAN, from Taka-
radzuka, bottled by Clifford-Wilkinson.

Doctors recommend TANSAN because it
is the softest and most digestible of all
waters, and nature's surest antidote for
indigestion and dyspepsia.

The life-giving sparkling TANSAN has
its source in the mountain side at Taka-
radzuka, a favourite health resort of
foreigners in the East. The Springs and
Bottling Works are always open to the
inspection of visitors to the Takaradzuka
Hotel.

Recollect that the name TANSAN is
freely pirated by certain unscrupulous
bottlers, and applied to fabricated waters
of doubtful origin. Insist on seeing the
name J. Clifford-Wilkinson and the words
"Bottled at Takaradzuka" on the label
and crown cork. NONE OTHER IS
GENUINE.

GANDE, PRICE & Co.

Agents for China

The CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER Co., Ltd.

BIG BEN

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ALARM CLOCK

stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct
hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the
dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way
you want—five straight minutes or every other
half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut
him off.

He has everything in his favor—quality, looks
and style. He looks the price; he's worth the
price.

\$6.50

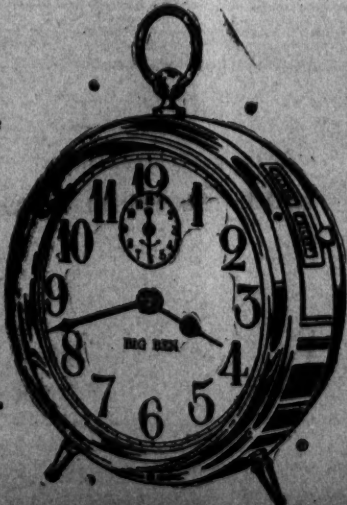
Ask your store
to show you
the
BIG BEN

Distributors:

MUSTARD & Co.

22, Museum Road,

Shanghai



The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

-:- The Greater Thrift -:-

Mr. S. W. Straus, of New York, president of the American Society for Thrift, recently made the following address before the American National Education Society. It will do people good to read what Mr. Straus has to say. For nearly half a century he and his father before him have been engaged in providing people with investments for their savings—SAFE REAL ESTATE BONDS paying the investor interest of 5½ or 6 per cent.

To the honor of their business judgment he said, father and son have invested more than one hundred and fifty million dollars, and no investor with them has ever lost a dollar of interest or principal. That is the best proof of the character of the man whose speech on thrift we print today. Read it, and make up your mind to get the only real independence—which is the independence of the pocketbook, making you your own master. Mr. Straus suggests the teaching of thrift in THE SCHOOLS. And no educational suggestion could have greater value.

To earn and to save is to add to the wealth and the happiness of the world. Fathers and mothers of children should read Mr. Straus's address carefully:

I HAVE chosen as the subject which I shall discuss tonight: "The Greater Thrift." Your organization has undertaken to investigate the situation as it exists in America today with reference to the practices of thrift among the people, with the view ultimately of making recommendations along the lines of teaching thrift in our schools.

I think that, generally speaking there is a misunderstanding as to the scope and purposes of the thrift movement in this country. The lack of understanding lies primarily in the fact that to the popular mind thrift means simply saving money. In striving to differentiate between mere money saving and the practices of the greater thrift, I am reminded of the truth of an utterance by Benjamin Franklin, who said: "Learning, whether speculative or practical, is, in popular or mixed governments, the natural source of wealth and honor."

Education, taken in the sense of mental discipline, is the foundation of all wealth and all honor, national or individual, and it is only through its processes that we can bridge the chasm from money saving to the greater thrift. Saving money is one of the foundation stones in the building of a thrifty character—but it is no more the sum total of thrift than one stone is the sum total in the foundation of a great house. A man may be a money-saver, and yet, if he dissipates, or is immoral, he is not thrifty. A man may save money—yet if he works eighteen hours a day, to the detriment of his health, he is not thrifty. True thrift consists in the judicious use of all our mental, material and physical resources, and when we merely save money we have only gone part way. A miser is an undesirable citizen. What, pray, would be the fate of a nation of misers? The wheels of industry are turned by men and women who spend and employ their money wisely and live sanely.

THE man who pays \$50,000 for a work of art, the product of the brain of a genius, and hangs it in his home, or donates it to an art gallery, is not thrifless or extravagant—although many would believe that the advocacy of thrift is against such practices. The man who pays \$50,000 for a work of art places a glorious premium on genius and brains, giving impetus to artistic progress, refinement and civilization. In Chicago a man died recently and left \$700,000 to the Orchestra Association of that city; to be used subsequently in the founding of a school for music the equal of any in the world. That man has given impetus to artistic development, he has exemplified the greater thrift. It is through such deeds as these that the world progresses. The man who is penurious and tight-fisted is a deadweight to civilization.

What is the Greater Thrift? It is a constructive thrift—it is scientific thrift—it is liberal thrift—it is thrift that builds character. It is the thrift that comes through education. It is the thrift that is the basis of all progress in art, in science, in business. It is the advancement of civilization accomplished through the reward of education, morality and industry.

Money saving is but one link in the chain of a perfect character; economy is only a strand in the thread of thrift.

The greater thrift is mental as well as material preparedness. And it is only through the process of education that it can be developed. It cannot be taught in a haphazard manner. Through our schools the practices of this great virtue must be introduced. We are teaching our boys and girls arithmetic, history and geography—our agricultural schools are teaching them to till the soil scientifically, and to develop the resources of the land through education. We are teaching household economics. We are teach-

ing morality and hygiene. We are teaching everything worth while but Practical Thrift—and I say to you, my friends, that we are neglecting one of the most important branches of education.

LET US TAKE THE STATISTICS DEALING WITH THE AVERAGE AMERICAN CITIZEN. WE WILL TAKE 100 MEN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FIVE. IN TEN YEARS WE FIND FIVE HAVE DIED. TEN HAVE BECOME OF INDEPENDENT MEANS. TEN ARE IN GOOD CIRCUMSTANCES. FORTY HAVE MODERATE RESOURCES, AND THIRTY-FIVE HAVE NOT IMPROVED AT ALL.

In another ten years, at the age of forty-five, eleven more die, making a total of sixteen, and all but three of those who had anything have lost their accumulations. Three have become wealthy. Sixty-three are working, and, while self-supporting, have no other resources. Fifteen have ceased to be self-supporting.

In another ten years four more have died, making a total of twenty deaths, and one more has become wealthy. Three others at the age of fifty-five, have reached good circumstances, but one of the three who was wealthy at the age of forty-five has lost his fortune, so that of the original one hundred there are but three who now are independent or wealthy. Forty-six are still working for a living, and have no other resources. Twenty-eight have become more or less dependent upon the charity of society, their children or their relatives.

In another ten years sixteen have died, making a total of thirty-six deaths. Of the remaining, at the age of sixty-five, one is very rich. Four are wealthy. One of those who lost everything before he reached the age of forty-five has regained his hold and has become wealthy. Six are self-supporting, with no other resources, and the other fifty-three are dependent upon charity. Not altogether public charity, but the kind indulgence of children and relatives.

In another ten years sixty-three of the original one hundred have died, sixty of whom left no estates whatever. Two of the five who were rich have lost their fortunes. The remaining thirty-four, at the age of seventy-five, are dependent upon their children or others charitably inclined.

The records of the "Surrogates" Courts show that out of one hundred men who die, three leave estates of \$10,000. Fifteen others leave estates from two to ten thousand dollars. Eighty-two of every one hundred leave no income producing estates at all. THUS OUT OF EVERY ONE HUNDRED WIDOWS ONLY EIGHTEEN ARE LEFT IN GOOD OR COMFORTABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. FORTY-SEVEN OTHERS ARE OBLIGED TO GO TO WORK AND THIRTY-FIVE ARE LEFT IN ABSOLUTE WANT.

BUT whatever comes, the American of the future must be individually prepared. He must be strong in character; he must be frugal; he must be sensible. He must be able not alone to save money, but to spend money wisely. He must be educated in the ways of correct living. And I trust that we today have in our hearts the steadfast purpose to add to the curriculum of our schools the broad principles of the greater thrift, of scientific character building, of personal economics in their most comprehensive sense.

This is the patriotism of the greater thrift. This is the duty that the America of tomorrow is calling to us to perform. Let us not fail! Let us be loyal and true to the purposes of this republic, and let us feel that, as this nation goes forward in its lofty mission, we shall be known throughout the world as a people which is moral and clean and right—which wastes not its substance in debauchery, nor saves to the point of miserliness; a nation of men and women who are happy in the peace and prosperity and joy that come to those who live the lives of the greater thrift.

Gertrude Atherton Sees Paris In War Time

Well-Known Novelist Tells of French Capital's Still Busy Streets and Splendid Work of Americans in Helping France

By Gertrude Atherton

IN spite of all the vivid letters that have been written about Paris in war time, the newcomer finds almost nothing that he anticipated; no doubt owing to the fact that conditions (to say nothing of psychology) alter from month to month.

I arrived on the 7th of May, resigned to the prospect of a prevailing note of sad resignation varied only by tensely, preternaturally quiet streets pervaded only by women in deep mourning and mutilated soldiers. If not this, then a forced high serenity, a pitch altogether above the normal, combined with a determined attempt to appear "as usual."

Possibly my imagination had been too active, no drawback at this moment when Paris not only is quite tranquil but far more interesting than I have ever seen it. It is, indeed, the first time I have ever been able to see Paris, Paris as it may have been before the American invasion. One can now stand in the Place de la Concorde and visualize history. It is no cheerful occupation. I grant, to conjure up the guillotine and the decapitation of Marie Antoinette, but it is interesting, and the French Revolution still remains the most picturesque event in history. Heretofore I have never been able to see the Place de la Concorde for the thousands of carriages and motors pouring through it from the Champs Elysees on the way to the hotels and the shops, each full of superlative clothes with idle and uninteresting American women somewhere inside of them. Now, the American women in Paris are too busy to find time for clothes, and may be said, like France, to have been born again.

It is true, of course, that one sees many women in mourning, but that is not uncommon at any time in a large European city. (In the Sunday crowds, as great as ever, one sees no black, for obvious reasons.) The number of pretty young widows is noticeable (I am told the French girls are appalled) and their number is supplemented by many equally pretty young women of another genre, who find the fashion provocative.

Nor is the number of wounded soldiers hobbling about extraordinary. One sees a few every day, of course, but many more reformers (disabled, often in some unseen way, for further duty) and officers and soldiers home on their six days' leave. So far, outside of the great military hospital, Val de Grace, I have seen but one victim of the war to excite a thrill of repulsion or even pity; a General whose left eye was covered by a black patch and whose face was horribly concave. But he was walking about very briskly. If they have anything left they seem to be quite happy.

One of the lift boys in the Hotel de Crillon has a wooden leg, to which he attaches a boot in honor of the dinner hour, but he wears the croix de guerre and the medaille militaire on his breast, and, although his pale, well-bred face never lights up with a smile, he is an exception. It is some satisfaction to reflect that he will probably make a fortune in tips.

Some one asked me if I did not miss the gaiety of the old Paris streets, but, although I have visited Paris many times, I do not recall that people ever went about singing and laughing; even in Paris they would probably have been arrested as lunatics if they had. I knew nothing of the night life, or of Montmartre, but certainly the only difference I observe is that the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde, and the exclusive shopping streets behind the hotels are—on weekdays—less crowded than of old. The American horde is at home, and the most frivolous Parisienne is at work.

The Rue de Rivoli is quite as crowded as ever, and if one wants to experience an illusion of Paris before the war he has only to visit the Galleries Lafayette. This vast building swarms from top to bottom, and the street in front looks like Sixth Avenue. The only difference within is that girls have taken the place of men. The few reformers on duty look like islets in a surging tide; prophetic of social Paris after the war! And it is astonishing how few of the women that one sees in this great shop wear mourning. Possibly this may be explained by the fact that the men are now permitted to come home on a six days' leave, and the women strain their slender resources to look charming in the eyes of their husbands and lovers. Moreover, the American women are always dashing in to replenish their

exhausted wardrobes, a bit at a time.

On the other hand, out here in Passy, where I have settled myself, there is no sound but the twittering of birds (they don't sing) in the acacia and chestnut trees, and the occasional humming of an aeroplane. But even in my room at the Crillon I used to wonder at night if I were not really in the heart of the country. One thing has certainly departed—the night voice of Paris, that deep unintermittent roar of many vehicles. While there are still a few private motors to be seen, and all the taxicabs that necessity demands, one can now cross a street without looking in four directions at once; and the Bois and the Champs Elysees, while by no means deserted, are far from being the congested thoroughfares of yore. And while Paris is by no means gay to look at by night, there are quite enough street lamps to enable the late diner-out to find his way home without mishap. The taxicabs, by the way, are driven by elderly men or reformers, and enforce resignation.

It is hard to believe that the Ritz ever was deserted, although they tell me that it is only just now looking up. There is no doubt that it is wide awake. The dining room is packed at the luncheon hour and the famous corridor at tea time. Yesterday at 6 o'clock there must have been forty people waiting behind the closed glass doors for empty tables. Of course one sees few splendid toilettes, none except on young girls, or vaguely "foreign" women, who are dressed in the height, or, rather, the circumference, of the mode, and are regarded with amused indulgence. Nor is there any dearth of men, for Paris is full of young attaches (old ones, for that matter) and American men who are at work during the rest of the day at the Clearing House or some one of the many bureaux. Then there are the statesmen, military experts, English officers and the French officers on leave.

These are undoubtedly the most interesting men in Paris. Whence comes the tradition that Frenchmen are a race of small men? I have seen dozens of these officers during the past three weeks, and they are all tall, well set up, and not infrequently handsome. Of course a uniform improves any man (and "horizon blue" is particularly becoming) but it does not give inches. And on none of them, by the way, have I seen that stricken look we noted on the faces of Masfield and Hubert Ward which we inferred was peculiar to men who had looked upon the horrors of war in the trench. These men, while dignified, are neither sad nor too grave. In fact, they look exactly as they did before the war began, and, as the hall of the Crillon was always full of them, I used to watch groups of them talking with great animation. After all, the business of their life is war, their job now is active instead of more or less passive, that is all. In a word, France is as accustomed to war today as it was two years ago to peace.

I cannot write here of the women of France, as I am to give the results of my investigations regarding them elsewhere—although, to quote a remark made to me a day or two ago by a certain very well-known Princess, at present working in her mother's hospital, is irresistible. "You know," she said, thrusting her piquant little face almost into mine, "there is a reason for the French woman adapting herself so quickly to all these new conditions, learning nursing over night, and doing with ease things she never thought of before. It is because we are the cleverest women in the world." I thanked her for the short circuit, but have not changed my belief that the magnificent conduct of the Frenchwomen is due to the possession of other characteristics, possibly more latent than cleverness. It was odd to hear such a bald statement from a French woman, who, like all European women, have such a passion for finess that they even think in circles.

Still more remarkable was another observation made to me a few hours later and by a woman of a truly Parisian liveliness of mind. "Of course," she said, "we know that you are divided in half over there—Roosevelt and his following are for us, and Wilson and his party are pro-German." I told her that if life were as simple as that there would be no wars. Being really clever, she listened with interest when I told her something of that heterogeneous hundred million who now compose the so-called American Republic, and the consequent difficul-

ties of the President's position. While everybody is polite and amiable, I do not infer that they are particularly satisfied with us, and if we were bearing the brunt of a moribund war no doubt we should be equally unreasonable.

But if I cannot write of the French women here, a word may be said for the American women resident in Paris. They have worked for France with a devotion which they could no more than parallel for their own country. A very few have been exploited by our press, and I came over with the impression that a bare handful were taking any part in this grim tragedy. I find that hundreds are at work. Out at the American Ambulance (an enormous building at Neuilly) there are no less than 150 in constant attendance. Mrs. Younger, Mme. Fleuret, Mme. Gros, jeune (the husbands of the last two are Americans of French descent) Miss Cassett, to mention but a few names, have worked like slaves since the first month of the war.

Mme. Fleuret leaves her house in Passy every morning at 7.30 o'clock, and, it being too early for taxicabs, walks nearly all the way to Neuilly, where she is on her feet during the greater part of the day as auxiliary nurse. Everything in the hospital that is needed by the surgeons in the way of bandages, compresses, etc., is made by the women; nothing is bought. It is disgraceful, by the way, that California should be the only important State unrepresented by a ward in this great hospital. Philadelphia has five wards.

It is impossible to go into the infinite variety of the American women's work, or to mention them all by name in a short article like this. That of Mme. Paul Dupuy will serve as an example. When I knew her ten years ago as Helen Brown of New York, it was merely as a handsome, intelligent girl, always exquisitely dressed and very much in love with life and the world. About eight years ago she married brilliantly, but since the war she has scarcely left Paris for a day and spends a part of each in her office in the Hotel de Crillon. She is on something like fourteen committees, but the one in which she plays the most important role is the Oeuvre du Soldat Blessé ou Malade. This oeuvre, which is under the patronage of the Minister of War, undertakes to supply certain surgeons at the front, as rapidly as demanded, with everything from linoleum (for the operating table) to pajamas; from chocolate and tobacco to wheel chairs; (her depot out near Passy gives one some idea of the manifold demands of surgeons at the front!) But, although this oeuvre has such names on its committee as Mrs. Sharp, the wife of the American Ambassador, Mrs. Tuck (who with her husband is said to have given to the various oeuvres and hospitals and refugee hostels of France \$1,000,000 during the last year alone, aside from personal service), the Baroness Edouard de Rothschild, Mrs. John W. Garrett of Baltimore, who sends a case by every steamer, and Mrs. James Hazen Hyde, the demands upon these women from all quarters are unceasing, and the cry is for money and still more money.

The monster at the front is insatiable, and, in spite of all the peace talk in America, grows hungrier every day. The Germans wound more than they kill, and both humanity and wisdom direct that these men shall be restored to usefulness as quickly as possible. To do this effectively takes money, money, money. It is, indeed, a race of life with death, and one wonders why all the United States is not emptying its pockets as much in its own interest as in that if this brave country which is putting up the most tremendous fight against the greatest odds that the world has ever known. If the United States could guess but half of the truth appeals would be unnecessary.

Many of the American women here give every cent of their income except what is necessary to keep themselves in condition for their work. Mrs. Robert Bliss of the American Embassy gives enormous sums and works untiringly. A week ago last Sunday Mr. Iaccaci (of New York) took me to Versailles to see a sanatorium for some forty of the refugee children, supported by Mrs. Bliss, but of that another time.

There is only space left to pay a brief tribute to the American men working for France, and to add that Owen Johnson's "Spirit of France" is deeply appreciated by the French and is conspicuous in the windows of the larger bookshops.

"FREEZOR" FANS

DESK—OSCILLATING—CEILING TYPES



"FREEZOR" fans give a strong cool breeze, and the three-speed regulator in base allows ample control for any temperature. Noisy running noticeable in many makes is conspicuously absent from a "Freezor"

Large Stocks of All Sizes and Types, to suit both Settlements and Outports

The General Electric Co. [of China], Ltd.

(Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow—London)

TELEPHONES 1808 & 808 7 JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Electric Cooking



THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the:—

Municipal Electricity Department

Showroom:—471-2, Nanking Road Tel. No. 2660.

A Question of Policy and Price

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.



London, Liverpool, Shanghai

For all and every requirement in Varnishes, Paints, &c., &c.

Apply to Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters

21 NANKING ROAD

We have just received Ex S.S. GLENGYLE & S.S. IYO MARU

NEW SHIPMENTS

of

"AERTEX" Cellular Vests, Trunk-Drawers and Combinations,

"MORLEY'S" Lisle Thread Half-Hose in Black and White

"WAVERLEY" Rubber Shoes for Lawn Bowls (Made in Scotland)

"CASH'S" Washing Bow Ties, Assorted Stripes, Fast Colours.

All the goods enumerated above we guarantee to be

ALL BRITISH MANUFACTURE

which we are offering you at

Shanghai's "LOWEST PRICES" Always

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Economy

By Charles F. Thwing
(President Western Reserve University)

Economy is as remote from stinginess as it is from profuseness. It is the middle highway between the dry field of parsimony and the slough of over-expenditure. It represents an understanding of values and an appreciation of the proper use of each. It stands for a careful and just employment of every force and the realization of every condition.

Economy is usually applied to the use of money only. This is a proper application. The results of such application make for the highest interests of man. Without it the progress of the race would be retarded, its wealth impaired, its resources exhausted.

But economy applies quite as fully to the use of time and other values. There seems to the youth little need of carefulness in the use of time. There is so much of it! The years are numberless. The opportunities which each year opens are endless. The forces that lie about are inexhaustible and imperishable.

Strength of body and mind also seem as large as time and as space. From boyhood to youth, from youth to maturity strength increases. It reaches its midday, and from the midday of maturity it either slowly or rapidly declines. It has gone forever.

In order to promote economy there should be:

1. The keeping of a record of the use made of one's money, of one's time and of other treasures.

2. The making of a plan for the use in the future of money and of other resources.

3. A willingness to learn from the experiences of past mistakes. Spend-thrifts should become wise through sad lessons of prodigality.

4. A willingness to endure opposition in the practice of economy. Such opposition one may be called upon to meet. For economy is not a popular virtue in this young and rich America.

5. The forming and the holding of the conviction that economy is a moral virtue and a moral grace. The determination should be earnest to make the most effective use of the grace and of the virtue of economy. For economy promotes the happiness of the whole community and of the individual. The happiness which it promotes is of the permanent sort. It often represents the sacrifice of trivial frivolities, but it also represents the forming and the growth of life's permanent satisfactions.

6. It is ever to be remembered that the earlier the habit of economy is formed the longer will be the time for enjoying its blessed results.

Why Did She Laugh?

He explained it clearly to her: "Wise men hesitate, you see. None but fools will say they're certain." "Are you sure of that?" said she. "Yes," he answered, "I am certain—certain as can be of that." Then he stood amazed and wondered just what she was laughing at.

Particular people patronize
Central Garage Co., Ltd.
New cars—experienced drivers
Phone 3809
\$4.00 per hour

Anecdotes of the Famous

Sir Thomas Bore Crisby, who became Lord Mayor of London when he was over eight-one, held some interesting views on the art of keeping young—maxims founded on his experiences as a doctor.

"Take care of your arteries," was his favorite prescription for "old age pills." "A man is as old as his arteries," he once said. "If they degenerate, you get an effusion of blood on the brain and elsewhere and crack."

"To take care of your arteries go to bed early. One thing I insist upon, and that is 'early to bed.' Whenever possible I always get a long night's rest. I eat a little meat as possible. And I am a great believer in plenty of exercise, although my work has prevented me taking as much of this as I should have liked."

"But work does not hurt anybody; on the contrary, it keeps them well. I have never adopted any particular regimen. I take a glass of wine. I smoke a cigar. I eat what is put before me—but always in moderation. Therefore, I should say that temperance is the thing to enable a man to make the best of his life."

Here is a good story of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer.

"Can you imagine," he once asked a well-known Labor M. P., "what those vast snowfields of the Antarctic are like?"

"I can perfectly," was the prompt answer. "I've experienced them." "Really?" said Sir Ernest, dubiously raising his eyebrows. "When?" "The first time I appeared in public wearing a dress shirt," replied the Labor man with a chuckle.

Food for Cannon is Still Plentiful

The German losses, as given in British official estimates, have been 734,112 killed, 388,522 captured and missing and 1,551,552 wounded.

The average of wounded unable to return to active service has been a trifle less than 30 per cent, or a total of 555,495.

Thus the total loss of Germany in men material during the war, by British estimates, has been 1,628,129. At the beginning of the war in 1914 there were in Germany 7,000,000 men available for military service out of a total of about 11,000,000 men of military service age. Of these 7,000,000 men 4,000,000 had performed their service and were trained soldiers.

The natural annual increase of young men just come of military age is 657,000.

So that in round figures Germany started in 1914 with 4,000,000 trained

soldiers, 3,000,000 available and fit for service, but untrained men, and has lost since then a total of 1,628,129 men, and has gained by natural increase a total of 1,314,000 young men just come of military age. Germany's total fighting strength in men has thus been reduced in nearly two years of war from a total of 7,000,000 to a total of 6,500,000. These figures, taken entirely from American.

British estimates, both of Germany's numbers, increase and losses, are interesting as showing how foolish are the loose and frequent assertions that this war will be decided by "attrition." So far as men are concerned, the war could last ten years without either side being fatally short of human cannon fodder.—New York

Just Arrived
12"

RECORD

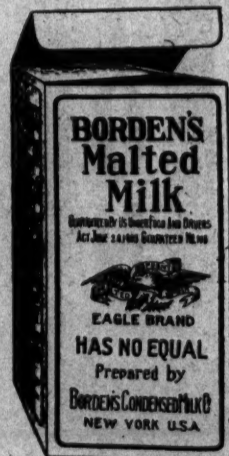
"THE KAISER

ON THE TELEPHONE"

Call in and hear it

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier.



It can't sour; no germs can touch it.

In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat. Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks. Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance. Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space. Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.

Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use. Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted. The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office,
5, Thibet Road.

Showroom,
29, Nanking Road.

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS

have removed to
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course)
Carpets beaten by electric motor
and stored for the summer.
5758



Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food
Products



DEWEY POINTS OUT SKAGERRAK LESSONS

Superiority of Dreadnoughts
Shown and a New Value Of
Destroyer Flotillas

New York, June 30.—In an interesting article, entitled "Lessons of the Battle of Skagerrak," published simultaneously today in Sea Power and The Scientific American, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., makes some interesting deductions from the results of the recent encounter between the German and British fleets. In this "most titanic clash of sea forces in the history of the world," as he terms it, Admiral Dewey finds the three outstanding lessons to be the supremacy of the dreadnought, the inability of the battle cruiser to stand punishment and the usefulness of the destroyer in a daylight battle. Admiral Dewey's account of the battle based on the evidence available two weeks afterward follows:

"The German fleet was feeling its way to sea, looking for an opportunity to strike a blow with conditions to its advantage. The British fleet was spread out over three hundred miles of the North Sea. The day was hazy, and a ship could not be made out more than six miles.

"This necessarily short range was to the liking of the Germans. Their fleet was concentrated. They determined to give battle.

"Destroyers and trawlers make up the advance line that the British draw across the North Sea. Back of these are the fast cruisers. Still farther back and subject to call are the battleship squadrons.

"The advance line reported the presence of the German fleet. The British were anxious for a decisive battle. The battle cruiser squadron immediately closed in." It was nearer than the battleships and had thirty knots of speed against their twenty, so it got into the fight first. Battle cruisers were not intended to fight battleships, and it was suspected that German dreadnoughts were ready for action. Admiral Beatty, however, determined to attempt to hold the German fleet until the British battleships could come up. He therefore went in with his battle cruisers.

"It appears that three of his ships went to their death early in the fight because of this attempt. The Queen Mary, the Indefatigable, the Invincible, as dashing ships as ever put to sea, were sunk. It would seem, however, that they inflicted losses upon the enemy that made their sacrifice worth while. They evidently succeeded partially in their purpose. Some of the British dreadnoughts did not get into the fight."

The lesson of this phase of the battle, Admiral Dewey says, bears out the theory of naval experts that battle cruisers with fewer guns and the weight of their armor sacrificed to speed are pretty sure to be sunk when they come to grips with dreadnoughts.

The superiority of dreadnoughts above all other types was further proved in the next phase of the fight when the British battleship squadron

of four led by the Warspite arrived and survived a tremendous amount of hammering from a fleet that greatly outnumbered them. The performance of the Warspite, which at one time had her steering gear out of order and was the target for the concentrated fire of six enemy ships, proved the correctness of the theory of the greater value of big guns and armor over speed. The survival of the Marlborough, although she was struck by a torpedo, provided another interesting test of the invulnerability of the modern battleship. Most of the other fighting vessels sunk during this war by torpedoes, Admiral Dewey asserts, were old vessels without the resistance of the newer ones.

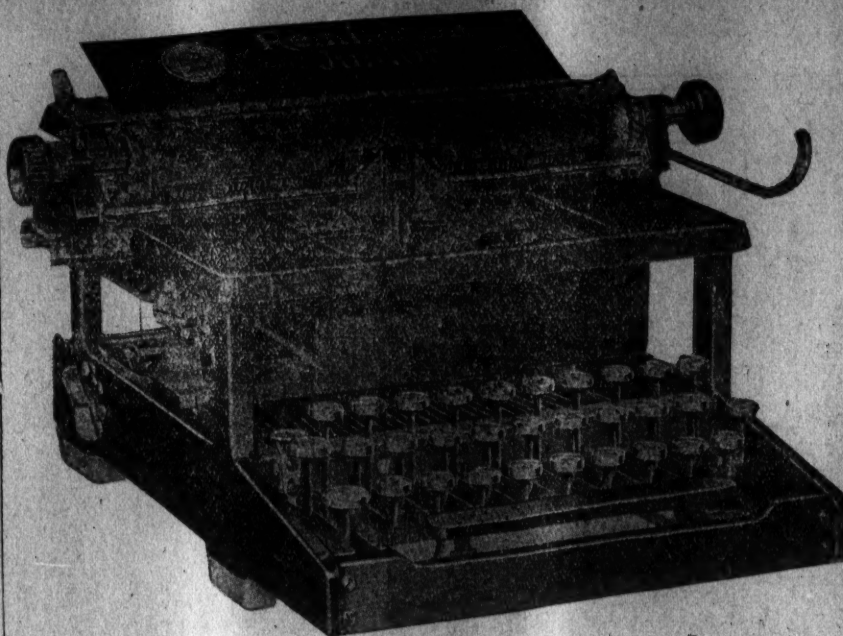
Regarding the place of the destroyer in the modern fleet as proved by the Skagerrak fight, Admiral Dewey says:

"A third and most interesting phase of the battle of Skagerrak was the attack of destroyers on both sides. These tiny ships, which were intended to serve the purpose of a screen, to be outriders and scouts of the big ships, had currently been regarded heretofore as being incapable of attacking first-class ships in the daytime. Their method of attack was set down as being one covered by darkness or by fog. Under those conditions destroyers are intended to creep in on the big ships, unleash their torpedoes, and attempt to escape before they are sunk.

"It had been known that the Germans had practiced day attacks with their destroyers. This was a possible use of destroyers that neither American nor British fleets had given much consideration. In the North Sea battle, however, before darkness came on, the German destroyers descended upon the British fleet, got in close, and discharged their torpedoes. It is believed that a score of them were sunk, and it is probably true that they did not succeed in destroying any British first-class ship. They unquestionably came near getting the Marlborough, however, and it is not shown that such an attack did not prove strategically advisable.

"It is believed that the British fleet responded by sending its destroyers into the midst of the German fleet under similar circumstances. Certain it is that something near a dozen British destroyers were lost. The returns do not yet indicate what destruction these vessels created in the German fleet, and it is therefore not possible to draw conclusions as to whether their sacrifice should have been made. The fact remains that destroyers played a very important part in the fighting and were active throughout the engagement. The usefulness of these small ships in a great struggle such as that which took place off Skagerrak is regarded as having been demonstrated."

There was little opportunity to make definite deductions about gun calibers because most of the fighting was close in, Admiral Dewey says. The battle seems to have justified the policy the General Staff and the American Navy has followed for many years, placing chief reliance on big ships and that if appropriations are sufficient only for one class, that class shall be dreadnoughts. At different periods of the great war the public has flown off at tangents in its enthusiasm first for the submarine and then for the battle cruiser, forgetting for the moment that the British dreadnoughts were the backbone of the fleet and primarily responsible for the bottling up of Germany.



For Office
and Home

\$135.00

\$150.00 In solid leather travelling case

REMINGTON

LITTLE SIGNS OF BIG TROUBLE



BACKACHE IS
ONE AND IF AL-
LOWED TO GO
ON WITHOUT
ATTENTION IT
MAY FURTHER
DEVELOPE INTO
FATAL KIDNEY
DISEASE

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY"

Do you know how to tell whether you have kidney trouble?

Have you tried setting aside the water passed upon rising in the morning? If there is a heavy sediment from it after it has stood twenty-four hours, you will know your kidneys are not acting properly, and no time should be lost in beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They cleanse and regulate the kidneys like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous ingredients or habit-forming drugs, but will quickly and permanently restore a regular action of the kidneys.

Dull, heavy pains in the back also point to kidney trouble, so do rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings under the eyes or in the ankles, gravel, over-activity of the bladder, or distress in seeking relief. All these symptoms are serious, for kidney complaint is the most fatal of all diseases (except consumption).

Sold by all chemists and stores

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Payment may also be arranged in
monthly instalments

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO

MUSTARD & COMPANY

Remington Typewriter Department

22, Museum Road, Shanghai

Tel. 5491

TIMES CORRESPONDENT DETAILS ANCRE BATTLE

Trenches Gained On French
Front Will Be Held, Says
London Writer

BRITAIN PROUD OF HEROES

Battle Cries of Famous Regi-
ments Heard During
Bitter Fights

(From The London Times)

British Headquarters, July 5.—The chief centers of activity today have been in the neighborhood of Bernafay Wood and the region south of Montauban and at La Boisselle. At no point have we lost any ground, but in general have continued to make progress and improve our positions.

We continue to take prisoners in small numbers, and three new guns are reported. The total of our prisoners now is, I understand, something less than 5,500.

During the day I have been watching the artillery fire from a post in our present lines whence I could see the Germans in their front trenches, and, especially, I have talked with many of those who took part in the first day's fighting on the northern part of the front of our advance.

No pen, neither mine nor another's, can ever do justice to the gallantry which our men have shown in this battle. Attention has heretofore been necessarily concentrated on the southern part of the area of our attack; for there it is that our great gains have been made, and there the scene has been changing from day to day. But when the whole story is told it may be that Great Britain will be even prouder of the deeds of some of the regiments which fought on the northern section of the front, and who achieved there some things of plain impossibility, even if others were beyond human reach. The story, when told in full, will be both magnificent and terrible, for our losses have inevitably been very heavy.

Between Hebuterne and Authuille

The piece of front in question is that between Hebuterne and a point just below Authuille. It is roughly five miles as the crow flies, and, of course, much more if you follow the windings of the trenches. In general, the opposing fronts here have faced one another from opposite faces of gentle declivities with a narrow level bottom between. The highest point on the German side is near Serre, but the top of the plateau is nearly level as far as Beaumont Hamel, where there is a steep slope down to the valley of the Ancre. Then the ground rises again to another swelling plateau which continues to Ovillers—La Boisselle, the highest point on this side being near, and behind, the village of Thiepval.

In a former message I have explained that not only is each of the pieces mentioned—Serre, Beaumont Hamel, and Thiepval—a position of great natural strength which has been fortified (chiefly underground) to as near impregnability as places can be

Former President Taft to Campaign for Hughes



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES & WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. (INTERNATIONAL SERVICE)

Real harmony dinners in the Republican Party are the rule these days. Following the meeting between Col. Roosevelt and Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate, and the announcement

that the Colonel would support Mr. Hughes, came a meeting between former President Taft and the Republican nominee. Mr. Taft announces that he will take the stump on behalf of Mr. Hughes.

The picture shows Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft in the former's automobile, leaving the summer home of Mr. Hughes at Bridghampton, L. I., where Mr. Taft was a luncheon guest.

made, but they all interlock, as it were, and command each other. It seems incredible now from what we know of the whole situation, but in the first rush of last Saturday morning some of the troops did actually penetrate beyond Thiepval into the enemy's final stronghold at what is known as "The Crucifix" beyond the highest point of the ground, and that farther up some of the Territorials actually reached Serre, while other contingents of our southern regiments fought through or over the successive German trenches of the first-line system till they too were on the highest point of the plateau.

The attack having started at 7.30, each of these objectives was reached by 8.30 or 9 o'clock, and it may be doubted if the world ever saw an hour of more heroic work than our men did there.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Men

I have heard from onlookers, and have read in the phrases of an official report, the amazing story of the advance at one portion of this front of battalions of the East Lancashires and York and Lancasters. Our front line had been bombarded more or less heavily during the night. As the hour of the attack approached the enemy put a tremendous barrage on our front line and 50 yards before and behind it with heavy explosive shells. At the same time the whole of No Man's Land was drenched with shrapnel fire and with a storm of machine-gun and rifle fire from the enemy's front lines. It should be stated that there is no

doubt that the German machine-gun men, as well as their infantry, behaved with great bravery. Observers describe how, under our artillery fire, the enemy's front line was so battered that it seemed to change shape momentarily. But in their deep, almost impenetrable, emplacements, many machine-guns survived. In some cases the German gunners were seen to bring their machine-guns out before their parapets, into No Man's Land, thus getting in front of our barrage and also being able to enfilade our men as they advanced.

Under the hurricane of fire our front line trench practically disappeared. The air of No Man's Land was a sea of flying projectiles of every kind; and into it our men—the East Lancashires and the York Lancs—went without one falter, without a single man hesitating or turning back. Some not only reached the German front line, but actually fought their way over

four successive tiers of trenches. What is known is that no men could possibly have borne themselves more splendidly.

It must be understood that I cannot say at what particular point any one of the regiments which I have mentioned was engaged or which cooperated with which; but representatives of

THAT TIRED FEELING

These mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is



the little laxatives which aid digestion, cure constipation, "liverishness," dizziness, bilious headaches, foul smelling breath.

Of all chemists, and post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED by THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Get the Montgomery Ward Habit
and Save Time, Worry and Money

Write to us for a copy of our Big Catalogue of 100,000 articles for the home, farm, office and shop. It is a guide to good living at low prices. Everything to eat, wear and use

All at Wholesale Prices Direct to YOU

Four Million Families all over the world supply their needs from us

Why Don't You?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live you can save money by dealing with us.

America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

OUR SERVICE ACROSS THE PACIFIC is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only \$1.75 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by Trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you. It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific coast, or from the Pacific Coast to the other side.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our Catalogues are in the hands of every American missionary and on file for consultation at every American Consulate.

Catalogues may also be obtained from the office of this paper. These will be given out to reliable persons who call for them. Twenty-five cents gold should be included in all mail requests, to partly pay the mailing expenses.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.

Chicago, U. S. A.



Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

LUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS
AND DAINTY FABRICS.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED,
8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

**GARNER, QUELCH
& CO.
WINE MERCHANTS**

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 5, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.06
Shanghai Gold Bars: 97.8 touch...
Bar Silver
Copper Cash 1925
Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 2-10%—Tls. 6.90
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex. \$ 9.55
Peking Bar Tls. 358
Native Interest08
Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 30.14
Bank rate of discount 6%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s %
4 m-s %
5 m-s %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s
Ex. Paris on London...Fr. 28.13
Ex. N.Y. on London...T.T. 47.65
Consols
Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 2-10%
London Demand 2-10%
India T.T. 215%
Paris T.T. 405%
Paris Demand 406
New York T.T. 68%
New York Demand 68%
Hongkong T.T. 73
Japan T.T. 73%
Batavia T.T. 167%
Bank's Buying Rate
London 4 m-s. Cds. 2-11%
London 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-1%
London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-1%
London 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-1%
Paris 4 m-s. 420
New York 4 m-s. 71%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF
EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST
Hk. Tls. 1—Fr. 6.82
Hk. Tls. 1—Mex. 9.55
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen. 1.52
Hk. Tls. 1—Rupees 2.45
Hk. Tls. 1—Roubles 2.50
Hk. Tls. 1—Mex. 1.50
† Nominal.

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, August 5, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Direct
Langkats Tls. 27.25 Aug.
Tanah Merahs Tls. 1.10 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, August 4.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Total stock in London and Liverpool 7,836 tons.
Last Quotation, London, August 3:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet after steadier.

July Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Schiller and Co. have received a cable informing them that the output of dry rubber from the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co. Ltd., for the month of July was 16,800 lbs.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 30 years.
855 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class service under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—
Our last report was dated 28th ultimo.
White Silk.—A fair business has been done for Europe at advancing rates but with the rise in exchange enquiry has eased off. Prices of Tussle Silks compared with opening rates show an advance of Tls. 80 to Tls. 100 for certain classes.
Tussle Silks.—Blue Elephant Tls. 650.
Buffalo 3, Tls. 672½. Silver Double Elephant Tls. 624½.
Tussle Filatures.—Crown 1, 2, Tls. 747½ av. Pegasus 1, 2, 3, Tls. 712½/20 av. Buffalo A. B. C. Tls. 710/20 av. SSS Small Buffalo 1, Tls. 700. Eagle and Skein 1, Tls. 700. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 680/90.
Steam Filatures have been in demand principally for Europe on basis of Snow Hill and Pagoda Ex. 1, 9/11, Tls. 1,025. Comet Ex. 1, 13/15, Tls. 970.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures
White Yellow Total
All sales are pical sales.
* Season 1914-1915
White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 80 catty
To America in pical sales
1916-1917 sales sales
From 1st June to date, 897 1,230 2,127
Against corresponding period
1915 1916 2,514 1,278 3,790
* 1914 1915 2,883 3,704 6,587
1916, 1917
picals
Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk 2,000
Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk 1,500
Settlements for America, White Silk 2,000
Settlements for America, Yellow Silk 5,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 800
Yellow Silk 500
Visible Supply for season to date 6,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 1,000

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore regarding the rubber auction held on August 3:—
No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$118 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3¼d. in London.
Market weakening tendency, poor demand.
No. 1 Crepe—\$118 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3¼d. in London.
Market weakening tendency, poor demand.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF
INTEREST, GRANTED ON
APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets Tls. 9,324,124.57
Assurances in force Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, Apply to the
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Batavia Ipoh Penang
Bombay Calcutta Kanchi Rangoon
Canton Cebu Kiang Saigon
Colon Kuala Lumpur Singapore
Dahli Madras Sourabaya
Foonchow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Pnom-Penh
Yokohama

N. FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo, Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 13,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta Canton Shanghai
Colon Lyons Singapore
Foonchow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hollo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Roubles.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendee Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayovsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRENE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling accounts against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foonchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai London Port Arthur

Bombay Ldaoyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sianfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama

Harbin Newchwang Tokyo

Hongkong New York Tsingtau

Honolulu Osaka Peking

Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Karachi Penang

Colombo Karachi Port Louis

Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Loans granted on approved securities. Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000).

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. L.	\$750 B.
Chartered	253
Bank of China	R. 266.
Cathay, ordy.	2.15 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$255 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	108s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 60 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 15 B.
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	39s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.75 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$124 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$83 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Welshland Land	Tls. 2
Central Stores	\$9 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 90 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 53 B.
Cotton Mills	
H. W.	Tls. 140 B.
H. W. Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 72 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65 B.
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Yangtseepoo	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Yangtseepoo Pref.	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 24 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$115 1/4 S.
Green Island	\$9 1/2 S.
Langkats	Tls. 30 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$35
Moutrie	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Watson	\$47 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alms	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4.90 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.82 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Domino	Tls. 3.40 B.
Gula Kalanpong	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 9.15 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 21
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 15 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Kroowok Java	Tls. 19 1/2
Padang	Tls. 15 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 S.
Permata	Tls. 7
Repah	Tls. 1.45 B.
Samsang	Tls. 1.30
Seekoo	Tls. 8 B.
Senambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.92 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 1/2 S.
Shah Kelantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Semban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Talping	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 24 B.
Uobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Zangri	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 11 S.
Shah Elec. and Ass.	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 26
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 88 1/2 B.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 281

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Booien Landbouwerijplaatje in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for August 4 was 134 tons."

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, July 28.—Messrs. Moxon & Taylor report as follows:—

The settlement which takes place today, has had a slightly depressing effect on the market, but on the whole quotations have been well maintained, and business has been transacted in fair volume.

Shanghai, despite the fact that the share market has practically closed shows signs of renewed strength, particularly in Cotton shares which are now in strong demand with practically no shares offering at current rates.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$775, closing with further buyers at the rate.

Marine Insurance.—Unions changed hands at \$925, the market being easy. Cantons at \$285, North Chinas \$161 1/2, and Yangtzees at \$280 are unaltered at last weeks quotations.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are in small demand at \$154. Hongkong Fires could probably be placed at the advanced rate of \$390 after a small business reported at \$385.

Shipping.—Douglases due to settlement weakness have fallen away slightly and business has been put through with no sellers in evidence at \$134 at which rate the market closes with buyers. Preferred Indos are enquired for at \$48 and Deferred Indos have been a steady market throughout the week in the neighborhood of \$131. Star Ferries have changed hands at \$35, and Steamboats continue to offer in small amounts at \$22.

Refineries.—China Sugars have fluctuated between \$117 1/2 and \$116 with a small business done between these rates. Malabons have continued their somewhat sensational rise, and at the close of the market are firm with buyers at \$40 1/2 for cash, and \$41 1/2 for September after business, done at these rates.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats continue steady at \$26 1/2 with little or no business passing. Raubs are offering at \$2 1/2. Ural Caspians have been dealt in at \$519. Shells have continued their rise and are now quoted 108s. 6d. buyers for cash. Tronohs at \$216 are unchanged from last week.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have come to business at \$22 1/2 during the week, market closing steady. Hongkong Docks have weakened slightly to \$125 for cash due to settlement influence. Shanghai Docks at \$80 1/2 have been dealt in to a small extent.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals have come into favour at the reduced rate of \$95 with no business to report. Hongkong Hotels are stronger with buyers offering \$114. Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$100 and Kowloon Lands at \$88 are unchanged from last week.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are in steady demand at \$137 1/2 with no sellers in evidence. Shanghai Cottons have advanced to a buying rate of \$2. Kung Yiks to Tls. 13 and Yangtseepoos Tls. 5.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric is a strong market at \$48 1/2. China Light and Powers could be placed at the reduced rate of \$4 1/2. Hongkong Trams are in a steady demand at \$4.80.

The following Reports have been issued.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. Net profits Tls. 603,137.70 which the Directors propose to deal with as follows:

To pay a Dividend of Tls.	Tls.
7.50 per Share, absorbing	414,000.00
To place to a Special Reserve Fund	180,000.00
Amount to be carried to New Account	59,137.70
	Tls. 603,137.70

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. The net profit for the half-year ending June 30, 1916, including the sum of \$32,866.70 brought forward, amounted to \$127,677.05, which the Directors recommend shall be distributed as follows:—

To pay a dividend of:—	
\$30.00 per share on 20,000 shares for the half-year	\$600,000.00
To transfer to Repair and Renewals account	20,000.00
To write off Steam Launch	29,000.00
To carry forward	54,777.05
	\$683,777.05
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending July 22, 1916:—	
Receipts Agg. Receipts for	
for week	29 weeks
This year	\$16,447
Last year	\$12,891
Increase	3,556
Decrease	90,947

MORE MONARCHISTS TO BE ORDERED ARRESTED

Parliamentarians of Divergent Views Meet on Friendly Terms; a Hopeful Sign

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, August 2.—Upon apparently good authority it is stated that a mandate will shortly be issued ordering the arrest of another bunch of monarchists. It is open to doubt whether any of the more important of the men "wanted" will be brought to trial. The atmosphere of Peking has become almost purely republican now, as most of the prominent monarchists have found their way to Tientsin or some other locality whither the arm of Chinese law cannot reach. A few remain, but they are not men of any particular consequence, and it is probable that the Government will refrain from troubling them.

Parliament was opened yesterday. The proceedings were purely formal. The President attended in person, recalling to those who were present in 1913 the refusal of the House to allow President Yuan Shih-k'ai to attend, or even to have his message of goodwill read. The oath of fidelity to the republic was taken by the President, there was considerable music, and that was about all there was to the opening of a session that is likely to be memorable.

The question of the salaries of members that has been a subject of warm discussion in Peking lately, is not likely to be raised by members. In many quarters it is thought \$10 per day and payment of travelling expenses would be ample remuneration for China's legislators instead of the \$6,000 a year that was originally voted. It is argued that \$300 a month is a large salary in China and that members should find it easily possible to make ends meet without undue straining, if they received that amount. The saving to the country would be over \$2,000,000 a year, an amount that, in the circumstances in which China finds herself, is of importance.

A report was issued a few days ago that Mr. Tong Shao-yi had already arrived in Peking, and the news was well received, as it was hoped that his arrival would lead to some sort of a definite understanding between the Government and the party that Mr. Tong represents. Great disappointment was felt when it was learned that the report was incorrect.

The uncertain political situation is reacting on the financial prospects. A foreign loan of some magnitude will be necessary to restore conditions to the normal, but no money will be forthcoming until the Powers are satisfied that a Government has been formed that can maintain effective control. While in some quarters it is thought that a coalition Cabinet representing both North and South would relieve the tension, in others it is believed that unless a party Cabinet be formed a constant state of unsettlement will prevail.

The difficulty so far as the South is concerned of forming a party Cabinet consists in the fact that the South includes men whose political views differ widely. Even the Kuomintang, the most powerful section of the southern party and the one with an unassailable reputation for consistent adherence to republican ideals, contains men who could not work well together in a Cabinet. What is feared here is that when Parliament settles down to work there may be a trial of strength over the election of the Vice-President and the personnel of the Cabinet that will prevent, or at least delay, the inception of constructive work. Others, however, take it as a good omen that at an informal meeting of members of Parliament the other day the utmost good feeling was exhibited by men of the most divergent views.

Medical Terminology Conference in Session

A preliminary meeting of the Medical Terminology Conference was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Kiangsu Educational Association. Mr. Wong Jen-tse, vice-president of the association, presided. Representatives from the National Medical Association, Medical and Pharmaceutical Association, China Medical Missionary Association and the Kiangsu Educational Association were present. Mr. Tong Erh-ho represented the Board of Education of Peking. There will be meetings all through this week from eight to twelve.

The Conference will be of great importance. It means the co-operation of the four associations named in an effort to produce a Chinese medical nomenclature. The China Medical Missionary Association will present the Basic Terms in Anatomy, Physiology, Histology and Embryology and the Japanese Returned Students will present their terms on Osteology.

The Delegates to the Conference: C. M. M. A.—Dr. J. B. Neal, Tsinanfu; Dr. R. T. Shields, Nanjing; Dr. P. L. McAll, Hankow; Dr. Gormack, Peking.
C. N. M. A.—Dr. C. Yoonping Yui, Dr. N. Abel Tang, Dr. Jui Heng-lu, Dr. K. Chow, Dr. P. C. Wong.
C. M. P. A.—Dr. Tong Erh-ho, Dr. Wong Chi-chang, Dr. Sah Feng-kau, Dr. Wong Ho-ching.
Kiangsu Education Association.—Messrs. Wong Jen-tse, David Yui, Shen Hsing-ching, Wu Ho-sze, Ching Chi-ho.

NOTICE MASK BALL at SICCAWEI GARDENS

TO-NIGHT
The Last Chance!

This Ball is not being conducted by any subjects whose countries are now at war.

The Ball will be conducted in a respectable manner and any misconduct will not be tolerated.

The management reserves the right to refuse admission to any person or persons, as well as the right to request anyone to leave the premises, for misbehavior. We want all our patrons to enjoy themselves. If you want a good, lively and decent time—come along.

The price of admission is \$5.00 and positively no-one will be admitted without a ticket.

As the advance sale has been very large, the public are requested to reserve their tables from the undersigned—

SICCAWEI GARDENS.
or
Mike Newman,
Sole Manager.

NOTE.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, Mr. George Jarrot has severed all connection with this Ball.

St. George's Gardens Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Monday, August 7.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 14 and 15

For reservation of boxes or seats
Tel. phone WEST 802

Astor Roof Garden Theatre

TO-NIGHT
In Addition to a New
Up-to-date Programme

Mr. Chas Hawtrey

Eminent English Actor
Assisted by an All-Star
English Cast
in

"A Message from Mars"
4 REELS

Booking
at
Moutrie's
All Large Wicker Chairs
All Seats \$1.00

NO MOSQUITOES

AMUSEMENTS

St. George's Gardens Last Night (TO-NIGHT)

HUMPHREY BISHOP London Star Company

(Before leaving Shanghai direct for England)

Special Programme

Sunday's Farewell Performance

which will include

HARRY RUSSON'S "LASCA"

also

Mr. Humphrey Bishop will relate his experiences on board the Union Castle liner "Galician" when captured by the German cruiser "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," and also show slides from snapshots taken by him, depicting the incidents of the capture.

BOOK EARLY

BOOK EARLY

Hundreds were turned away last Saturday

THE APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT!
"THE THUMB PRINT"
A powerful Detective Drama in four strong reels of old motion pictures
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest. The 21st Corps, which covered itself with glory in the Battles of Verdun, is relieved by General Gourard.
"MAX JOINS THE COLOURS"
Featuring Max Linder in the leading role.
"BILLY BOY'S BAD TIP"
A delightful farce comedy
"THE POLICE DOG No. 4."
Comic Cartoon

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 6th and 7th August, 1916
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
"THE LOVE SICK MAIDENS"
Comedy
Mlle. LOURET ORLOVA
In Character Dance
M. GEORGE PASCHENKO
In Opera Songs
The 11th and 12th Episodes
of the
"BROKEN COIN"

TOWA CINEMA

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Sunday
"Quo Vadis"
The great Historical Photo-drama
(The remaining three parts)
"TWEEDLEDUM'S STREEPLECHASE"
Comedy
"JUVENILE LOVE AFFAIR"
Comedy
"WHEN RUBEN FOOLED THE BANDIT"
Keystone Comedy
Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 6th and 7th August, 1916

Showing

A NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"HOGAN'S MUSSY JOB"

Keystone Comedy

AND

The 8th, 9th and 10th

Episodes

OF THE

"BROKEN COIN"

The Shanghai Society
for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.
A. W. Burkill E. V. Hobbs,
L. Midwood M.R.C.V.S.
E. O. Cumming H. Tiefenbacher
Dr. H. Fresson Capt. G. Rabier
E. H. Hooper O. M. Green
Col. C. D. Bruce J. K. Tweed
K. J. McEwen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance Office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Adm. Sec. Secretary & Treasurer

THE CHINA PRESS
Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WJLK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangsu Road

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	9.30	Seattle	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Boston, New York via Panama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	5.00	San Francisco	Chosen maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
20	..	Tacoma	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
21	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
23	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
25	P.M.	San Francisco	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.
27	..	San Francisco etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
29	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 8	..	Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
9	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	5.00	Nagasaki	Tokawa	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenloghan	Br.	Glen Line
15	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 3	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 7	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
8	..	Java Ports	Tilbarom	Br.	P. & O.
10	5.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
16	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Alhos	Br.	Cie M.M.
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Helena	Br.	B. & S.
26	2.00	London via Cape	Hitchi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	1.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	Glen Line
27	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenloghan	Br.	Glen Line
30	..	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	P. & O.
3	P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenloghan	Br.	Glen Line
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
17	P.M.	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 6	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chonan	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lochow	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	1.30	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 6	D.L.	Newchwang	Kashang	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwanping	Br.	K. M. A.
6	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbet	Br.	K. M. A.
6	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
7	noon	Haitow, Yochow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Antung	Chongking	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Vladivostok	Poochow	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Vladivostok	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
8	5.00	Welauiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Seikai maru	Jap.	S. M. S. Co.
8	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Taishan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9	D.L.	Welauiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	D.L.	Haitow, Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.30	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S. Co.
11	5.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
13	10.00	Welauiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shanmen	Br.	B. & S.
13	P.M.	Vladivostok	Glenloghan	Br.	Glen Line

*A.M. M.M.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 5	Ningpo	Kiangteen	3012	Chi.	S. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 5	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 5	Hongkong	Athos	7525	Fr.	Cie M. M.	WTW
Aug 5	Japan	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.	WTW
Aug 5	Swatow	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTW
Aug 5	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 5	Hongkong	Chonan	2300	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 5	Hankow	Kiangshin	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 5	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 5	Hankow	Luenbo	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 5	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SHW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 5	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangshin	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Aug 5	Wenchow	Kwangshin	1205	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Aug 5	Hankow etc.	Tungking	1262	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 5	Japan	Kaga maru	1805	Jap.	K. M. A.
Aug 5	Poochow	Hainchi	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Aug 5	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2220	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 5	Welauiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengling	1072	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 5	Chinwangtao	Patriot	698	Br.	R. M. A.
Aug 5	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesien	3544	Fr.	Cie M. V.
Aug 5	Japan	Santhia	3353	Br.	D. Sassoon
Aug 5	Takao via Poochow	Joshin maru	932	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 5	Ningpo	Kiangteen	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboat D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida, and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	Ajax	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 2	Atreus	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 28	Carmarthenshire	Br.	C. P. O. S.
May 26	Ceylon	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 2	City of Lincoln	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 17	City of Vienna	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 9	Cyclops	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 24	Euryates	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 4	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 18	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 2	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 2	Lycan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 29	Monmouthshire	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 16	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 9	Nellor**	Br.	C. P. O. S.
May 27	Ningchow	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 15	Polynesien	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 30	Swia Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 29	Ty-u-s	Jap.	N. Y. K.

For Marseilles, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 5	Andre Lebon	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 20	At antique	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 22	Magellan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 5	Polynesien	Br.	C. P. O. S.

For Bombay

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	Nankin	Br.	C. P. O. S.

For Rotterdam

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 17	Nippon	Br.	C. P. O. S.

For Vancouver, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 14	Arabian	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 9	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 14	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 20	Itakushima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 2	Mexico Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 8	Nanking Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 2	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 24	Saidzuka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

For New York

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 27	Bloemfontein	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 29	Muncaster Castle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 28	St. Bede	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 11	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

For San Francisco, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 19	Alvarado	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 17	Asia Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 5	Cacique	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 3	China	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 27	Hazel Dollar	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 27	L. Luckenbach	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 1	Maricopa	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 28	Manila Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 24	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

*With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 9	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	Alecinous	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 22	Glaucus	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	Glenartney	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	Glenloghan	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 24	Lycan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 17	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 30	Machao	Br.	B. & S.
July 13	Malta**	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 1	Namur	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 29	Nelous	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	Nore**	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 15	Pembroke	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	Perseus	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	Protestant	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 14	Sardinia	Br.	B. & S.

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 13	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept. 28	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 10	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 1	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FROM NEW YORK

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 6	Atagosa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 15	City of Durham	Br.	C. P. O. S.
May 2	City of Naples	Br.	C. P. O. S.
May 15	City of Oran	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 13	Pathan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 30	St. Patrick	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 6	Anada Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 1	Beaudor	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 27	Anania Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 3	Mexico Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept. 10	Strathaird	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 17	Persia Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 30	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 26	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FROM MARSSEILLES

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 9	Armand Behie	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 16	Paul Lecat	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 23	Portos	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 15	Chile	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 11	Japan (S. E. A.)	Br.	C. P. O. S.

*Due date is approximate.

**Transshipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfong, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. B. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, the 7th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 8th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbet will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2768	Ger.	Carlewits	USA
Aug 4	Obolow	Aquing	1156	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohena	4323	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	USA
Aug 3	San Francisco	Bessie Dollar	2738	Br.	Dollar Co.	BIII
Aug 4	Chinwangtao	Burumbum	1561	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8808	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	CM&W
Aug 3	Port Arthur	Chetso maru	1007	Jap.	B. & S.	MBKW
Aug 4	Swatow	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Richmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Hankow	Fortuna	183	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Aug 4	Dahly	Poon maru	1568	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Aug 4	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2826	Jap.	N.M. J.	
Aug 4	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	NYKW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	HYFW
Aug 29	Hankow	Kiangsu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CNWP
Aug 4	Swatow	Kashing	113	Br.	B. & S.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Chinwangtao	Kwangshing	244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Maehob	1832	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 20	Hankow	Meltes	1832	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 22	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOOW
Aug 4	Hankow	Manganin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 4	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
May 24	Gruse	Pacific	127	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
July 20	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	S VIII
Aug 3	Japan	Shokwa maru	1825	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	USE
Aug 3	Hankow	Silwo	1301	Br.	J. M. T. Co.	SHW
Aug 4	Gruse	Nordlake	592	Am.	G. N. T. Co.	10 p
Aug 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 4	Hankow	Tseangtau	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	
Aug 4	Amoy	Tjaroem	3667	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.	KMAW
Aug 2	Hongkong					

Business and Official Notices

IT IS MURDER

To Smoke Cheap Cigarettes!

Our Special No. 1	at \$4.00 per 100	40 cts. per 10
" No. 2	" 3.75 " 100	40 " 10
" No. 3	" 3.50 " 100	35 " 10
Othello	" 3.00 " 100	30 " 10

are the only Cigarettes worth smoking.

The China Trading Co. 12 Nanjing Road

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
apply to—

66-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All 14 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this Branch, will be closed
from the 31st July to the 12th
August, both days inclusive, during
which period no transfer of shares
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

10554 A 10

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6754

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the
Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-
class Express Steamers has been
reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.

2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.

Splendid accommodation, extra
large well aired cabins and excellent
cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every
Friday afternoon, arriving at
Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every
Monday evening, arriving at Shang-
hai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,

Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well
Road from this date, August 1,
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,

Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking
Road.

10614

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thir-
teenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

10559

Ladies' Silk Stockings

Black, White, Tan, Grey, Helio,
Navy, Champagne, Bronze,
Saxe, etc.

Just received from America
by parcel post.

Special low prices until the
8th August to buyers of more
than 1 pair.

H. G. HILL & Co's.

'Phone 2240

2 doors from General Hospital

News Brevities

The Eastern Times yesterday re-
ported that, in view of economising
expenditure, the Department of
Communications has ordered all the
officials in the Pukow or Pukow
Haenyangchow Railway to be dis-
charged and the affairs of that Rail-
way have been ordered to be looked
after by the Tientsin Pukow Railway
office while the Tungchow Railway
has been amalgamated with the
Lung Hai Railway office and the
Nanking Changsha Railway has been
placed under the control of the
Bureau of Railway Administration in
Peking.

Word was received by cable yester-
day that Lieutenant A. V. Davies, of
the 4th Lancashire Fusiliers, has
been killed in action. Lieut. Davies
was well known here, having been
connected with William Little and Co.

The offices of the British Consulate-
General will be closed to public
business tomorrow, being the August
Bank Holiday.

It is reported that the Department
of Finance of Japan is considering
measures for the investment of
Japanese specie in China and Russia
as a result of the large accumulation
of money in the Japanese banks.
According to the flow through
the leading financiers of Japan were
in conference in Tokio on August 2
and 3.

The native children along the
Seward Road near the Chaoufoong
Road had a glorious time wading
yesterday, when the street became
flooded in consequence of a break in
a water main. The accident occurred
at 11.35 a.m., but by one o'clock the
fun was over as the flow through
this main had been stopped and
repairs to the break completed.

NO PROGRESSIVE NOMINEE

Reuter's Service

Indianapolis, August 4.—The Pro-
gressive party has decided not to
enter a candidate for the Presidency
of the United States in place of
Colonel Roosevelt.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—August 6.
Seventh Sunday after Trinity. The
Transfiguration. 9 a.m. Holy Com-
munion and Sermon. Hymn 330.
Preacher—The Rev. C. J. F. Symons,
M.A. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and
Holy Communion (Latin). Hymns
164, 230. 5.30 p.m. Children's Service.
6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Hymns 247,
299, 26. Preacher—The Dean.
August 9.—Wednesday. 8 a.m. Holy
Communion 8.30 a.m. Litany, 6 p.m.
Intercession.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—
7th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy
Communion and Sermon, Preacher—
The Chaplain. 10.15—10.30. 10.40
a.m. Morning Prayer, 2.30, 2.50, 3.40,
6.00 p.m. Evening Prayer and
Sermon 12, 3.01, 5.20, 6.58. Preacher
The Chaplain.

Christian Science Society of Shang-
hai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday
service, 11 a.m. Subject—"Spirit".
Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading
Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71,
daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Shanghai Free Christian Church
(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).
The services in the above will be
conducted as follows:—Morning 11
a.m. by Rev. H. S. Ferguson. Even-
ing 6 p.m. by Mr. W. T. Herbert.
St. Joseph's Church.—Summer order

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
whence guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

of divine office, Sunday, Masses at
8, 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 5
p.m. Week days: Masses at 6 and 7
a.m.
Union Church.—August 6, 11 a.m.
Preacher Rev. Evan Morgan. 6 p.m.,
Preacher, Rev. Ernest Box.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru
left Hankow for Shanghai on Thurs-
day.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hong-
kong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengkang left
Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and
Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Han-
kow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Han-
kow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hong-
kong for Shanghai via Swatow
on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siansyang Maru
left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left
Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow
for Chefoo and Shanghai on
Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Haeen left Foochow
for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainfeng left Han-
kow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kiangwo will leave
Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave
Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihai-
wei and Chefoo today.

The O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru left
Moji for this port on Friday morn-
ing, and may be expected to arrive

at the Company's Yangtsepo Wharf

today at daylight.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang left

Foochow for Shanghai at 11 a.m.

on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Taisun left Chefoo

for Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the

London mail of June 25 is expected

to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow

morning, August 7.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will

leave Hankow for Shanghai to-
morrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tsuchima Maru,

which sailed from Yokohama on

June 21, for New York via Panama,

arrived at her destination on the 1st

instant, one day earlier than her

schedule time, having taken 40 days

for the voyage from Yokohama to

New York. From this, the company

figures that its New York liners via

Panama will only take 47 days from

Shanghai to New York.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s.

Japan left Hongkong on the 3rd

instant and is expected to arrive at

the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf

Co.'s Hongkew Wharf tomorrow, the

7th instant.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai

line s.s. Oni Maru, with mails left

Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday,

and may be expected to arrive at

the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 6

a.m. This steamer will be despatched

for Japan ports on Tuesday,

August 8.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali left Kobe

at noon yesterday, and is expected to

arrive at Shanghai on Tuesday

morning, the 8th instant.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Ser-

vices' R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan
sailed from Vancouver at 3 p.m. on
Friday, the 4th instant, and is ex-
pected to arrive at Vancouver, B.C.
on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Belic with
the French mails of July 9, left
Singapore for Shanghai on Thursday,
August 3, and may be expected to
arrive at Woosung on Monday, the
14th inst.

EAU
DE
COLOGNE

1/2 LITRE \$1.50

1 LITRE „2.50

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER

A.G.

SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles				Mail	Mail
3	6					102	4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	18.55
11.25	19.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	18.55
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	18.55
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	16.45
Mail	Mail					Mail	Mail
102	2					1	101
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Mukden	19.27
11.45	19.10		dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	1.25
4.45	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	1.10
6.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.03

Local	Mail	Miles				Local	Mail
3	6					4	5
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	18.55
7.40	12.40		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	18.55
8.00	13.00		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	18.55
11.45	16.30	71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	16.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	16.23
18.16	22.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	16.23
7.30	23.01		dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	17.42
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	17.42
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	17.42
15.86	6.55		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	17.42
17.46	9.08	421	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	17.42
8.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	20.50
11.50	13.24	528	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	20.50
18.02	17.07	601	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	20.50
19.53	18.23	602	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	20.50

19.53	18.23	6.92	dep. Nanjing Ferry	Shanghai arr.	Exp.	9.45	6.00
Exp.	Exp.	0	dep. Nanjing	Nanjing dep.	Exp.	7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	7.00	15.04	
7.00	7.00				23.00	7.35	

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at
Nos. 185, 186a SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Tuesday, the 8th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Bedroom Suites, Drawing Room
Suites, Dining Room Suites, Ward-
robes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands,
Roll-top Desks, Office Chairs, Cloth
Stands, Book Cases, Double & Single
Beds, Teapots, Electric Fans, Grama-
phone & Records, a lot of Sundries,
etc., etc.

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise
that he has established himself as
Consulting Civil Engineer, and is
in a position to carry out the dif-
ferent classes of Civil Engineering
Work, such as Mapping and laying
out of Sites for Factories, Schools
etc., preparing Plans, Specifications
and Estimates for Factory Build-
ings and Godowns, for Wharves,
Piers, Quays and Bundings, for
Bridges and Roofs and for work
relating to Railroad and Road
Engineering, in Wood, Masonry,
Plain and Reinforced Concrete
and Steel.

Hans Berents.

Civil Engineer,

Member of Norwegian and
American Engineering Societies.

13 Nanking Road.

10630

The Sparkis Aerated Water
Factory, Ltd.Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest
process

"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"

Under Foreign Supervision

Office & Factory: No. 76 North Szechuen Road
(near Corner Range Road).

Telephone No. 3255

Order Books can be had on application.

PRICES:

75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.

50 " " " Soda Water.

Bottles which are not returned, will be charged
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.Special prices to trade to be arranged with the
management.

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers

10607

FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are
fully met by the following three
Brands of fresh Butter:-

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable.
Fresh and pure and never fails
to give entire satisfaction. The
highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten
cents per lb. cheaper. A good
reliable Butter.

"OK" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow,"
10 cents per lb. cheaper. A
good sound Butter: may be used
for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are im-
ported by us in cold-storage,
kept in our own cold-storage
and supplied to the Retailers in
small quantities every day or,
if desired, four times daily,
thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Tel. 546. 5 Peking Road,
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063

\$4.00 PER HOUR!

WEST 1090.

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Bill Smith

Bill Smith was
blue as indigo;
A corn adorned his
left-hand toe.
He drank eight Crow-
ford's-called for more;
Forgot his corn and
tied the score.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL
RESERVE" IS THE
SMOOTHEST SCOTCH
WHISKY OF THE CHINA
MARKET

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking
Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroid-
ery Merchants. Specialities,
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices
Moderate. 10565

BANK HOLIDAY

THE Exchange Banks will be
closed for the transaction of Public
Business on Monday, the 7th
August, on account of the Autumn
Holiday. 10591 A 6

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2891

(Translation.)

THE Public School for Chinese,
Elgin Road, the Ellis Kadoorie
Public School for Chinese, corner
of Shanhaikwan and Carter Roads,
and the Nih Chih Kwi Public
School for Chinese, Baikal Road,
will reopen for the Winter Term
on Monday, September 4, at 9
a.m.

The fee for the term is \$20
payable in advance.

The Headmasters will be in
attendance at the respective schools
on Friday, September 1, from 9
a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive fees
from pupils at present in the
schools, and on Saturday, Septem-
ber 2, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to
receive and examine new pupils.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, August 2, 1916. 10596

International Recreation Club

NOTICE

MEMBERS are requested to take
note that a Race Meeting will be
held on the 12th September (Mid-
Autumn Festival) on the Kiang-
wan Race Course. The programme
will be published later.

A SPECIAL RACE.

The Kiangwan Challenge Plate

1 1/2 Miles.

Value \$2,000. 2nd Pony \$400. 3rd
Pony \$200, if 5 or more starters.
For all China Ponies. Weight for
inches as per scale. Entrance \$25.

The above Race to be run some
time in November and the exact
date will be duly advertised.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 3rd Aug., 1916. 10613 A 10

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 15

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is
well done for we have a Staff of Competent
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders

Est. 1896

Tel. 196 General. Broadway Tel. Address
4368 Private. (Corner of Tiensung Road, Shanghai) "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Business Opportunity

A Respectable and Energetic Business Man with
CAPITAL wishes to join a reliable firm as
partner or take charge of a department.

Has many years of experience of import business
in the East.

Has many Profitable Lines and Agencies.

First Class Salesman.

All correspondence to be treated as strictly private and
confidential.

Address:

"BUSINESS,"

Box No. 142, THE CHINA PRESS

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH
CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

TEL. ADDRESS

E. H. DUNNING,

"KALEE"

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the
French Park; containing three
rooms on ground-floor, four bed-
rooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted
with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc., China Realty Company,
Limited. 10628

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert;
containing two large rooms on
ground-floor, large hall, three bed-
rooms, two tiled bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, tiled kitchen and pantry,
servants' quarters, box-rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited. 10627

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert;
containing two large rooms on
ground-floor, large hall, three bed-
rooms, two tiled bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, tiled kitchen and pantry,
servants' quarters, box-rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited. 10627

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert;
containing two large rooms on
ground-floor, large hall, three bed-
rooms, two tiled bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, tiled kitchen and pantry,
servants' quarters, box-rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited. 10627

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert;
containing two large rooms on
ground-floor, large hall, three bed-
rooms, two tiled bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, tiled kitchen and pantry,
servants' quarters, box-rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited. 10627

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert;
containing two large rooms on
ground-floor, large hall, three bed-
rooms, two tiled bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, tiled kitchen and pantry,
servants' quarters, box-rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited. 10627

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert;
containing two large rooms on
ground-floor, large hall, three bed-
rooms, two tiled bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, tiled kitchen and pantry,
servants' quarters, box-rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited. 10627

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

MELBOURNE HOUSE

TO LET, Nice Furnished room
and bath-room, with board; also
attic room. Moderate terms, 12a
Quinsan Gardens.

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. GREENBERG, the London
ladies' tailor, has gone to America
to buy goods. Anybody who is
having clothes made by him at 17
Broadway, will kindly come to
fetch them from 19 Fearon Road.
10601 A 10

WANTED, buyer to take 2,000
tons of Hunan anthracite, at
Hankow, every month, for a term
of three years or longer. Price
moderate. Particulars and sample
can be obtained from Mr. James
B. Wong, 19 Hankow Road,
Shanghai, by appointment.
10600 A 10

MATRIMONY

GENTLEMAN, Britisher, wishes
to communicate with young lady
with view to matrimony. Replies,
strictly confidential, to Box 148,
THE CHINA PRESS. 10617 A 6

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a fore-
ign residence, with garden, in
Frenchtown. Rent \$200 upwards.
Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10620 A 11

WANTED, immediately, by an
honorable person, a foreign house,
with small garden, in French-
town. Rent about \$100-\$150.
Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10658 A 6

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 72 Broadway Terrace,
four-roomed residence. Apply to
10 Yangtzepoo Road. 10629 A 12

TO LET, two bedrooms, verandah,
bathroom, sitting-room; use of
kitchen, close to tram. Moderate
terms. 7 Wayside Road. 10628

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc., from August
1st. House will be decorated to
suit tenants. Apply at No. 75
Route Vallon. Telephone, West
169. 10692

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached
residence, five large rooms,
sewing room, tiled bathrooms,
kitchen and servants' quarters,
tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty
Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road. 10675 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue
Massenet, near French Park, 6
rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bath-
rooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc. 101 Ave. du Roi Albert.
5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,
garden and tennis. China Realty
Co., Ltd. 10676 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd. 10679 A 31

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens
Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.
Telephone 3482 1000

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,
with bathroom attached, and one
nice small room, all facing South.
All comforts. Moderate terms.
10070

BELLE VUE HOTEL, Woo-
sung Forts, one furnished bedroom
with bathroom to let. Apply to
Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.
10682 A 12

TO LET, good, cool, airy, well-
furnished, large and small bed-
rooms, with or without board.
Lift and phone, very Central, near
Bund. Terms moderate. Apply to
Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.
10666

WELL furnished flat or single
room to let, with bath and verandah
attached, in a private family
on the Dixwell Road East.
Rooms extremely bright, airy and
cool. With or without board.
Germans or neutrals preferred.
Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10689 A 6

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ, Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
1470, Shanghai. 10625

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN
teacher is open to give lessons at
any place. Moderate terms. Apply
to Box 135, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10687 A 6

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS or small
flat, wanted by two bachelors in
Central district, near the Bund.
Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10612 A 10

WANTED: Furnished house or
apartments, convenient for family
of four. No small children.
Frenchtown location desired; near
French School preferable. Reply
to Box 552, U. S. P. O., stating
terms, etc. 10685 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Victrola, in good
condition, with records. Apply to
Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.
10638 A 8

FOR SALE: One or two genuine
Coventry-made Premier motor-
cycles, 3 1/2 h.p., single or 3-speed
gear; highly suitable for side-car
work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE
CHINA PRESS. 10674 T. F.

The Remington J

\$135.00

Payment can be arranged in
monthly instalments. Write
for particulars to

MUSTARD & COMPANY

Remington Typewriter Dept.

22 Museum Road,
Shanghai, Tel. 5491.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOREIGNER just arrived, 27
years of age, competent bookkeeper,
wishes position. Best references.
Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA
PRESS.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, Chin-
ese, aged 21, just leaving school,
speaking and writing. English
fluently, wants position as clerk or
translator. Moderate salary to
commence. Apply to Box 144,
THE CHINA PRESS. 10608 A 6

SITUATION WANTED by
capable engineer, expert for motor-
car department, with good re-
ferences. Please apply to Box 138,
THE CHINA PRESS. 10594 A 10

CHINESE CLERK, speaking and
writing English fluently, with
knowledge of bookkeeping, type-
writing and legal office routine,
requires position. Four years'
experience in banking. Moderate
salary to commence. Apply to Box
129, THE CHINA PRESS. 10664 A 6

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a
and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end
of December. Apply to the China
Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10
Canton Road. 10584

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for law office, inter-
preter with good experience and
first-class Chinese connections.
Good and permanent position for
the right man. Apply to Box 136,
THE CHINA PRESS. 10589

WANTED a good salesman, pay-
ing high salary and commission.
Apply, 474 Nanking Road. 10622 A 11

WANTED, for Hongkong, an
English nurse or nursery-governess
for one little girl. Apply "D," care
of THE CHINA PRESS. 10610 A 17 T.F.

WANTED, experienced teacher
of English (American nationality
preferred) by a Government
college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4
Paotung Road, Shanghai. 10631 A 6

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 124, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane. 10618 A 9

FOR SALE, one Oliver No. 5
typewriter, in perfect condition;
also a new chemical balance,
weights to milligrams; International
Savings Society Bond No. 1525,
value \$120 for sale also. Apply to
Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS. 10623 A 9

PONY FOR SALE, in splendid
condition, young, fast, good jumper,
carries a lady. Owner going away.
Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA
PRESS. 10618 A 9

NEW FURNITURE for sale:
complete, dining-room, bedroom,
bathroom and kitchen. Apply to
276 Avenue Joffre. 10594 A 10

FOR SALE, excellent carriage
(Victoria). Owner leaving. No
reasonable offer refused. Apply to
Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS. 10595 A 9

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, August 6, 1916

Ought We Be Paid for Our Social Charms?



Milla Gaby Dealy, Who Once Announced That She Makes a Regular Charge for Her Company at Social Affairs.



The Duke of Manchester.

The Duke of Manchester Argues for a Schedule of Remuneration for Pleasant People, Clever Talkers, Actresses, Beauties and So On Who Customarily Give More Entertainment Than They Receive

By His Grace the Duke of Manchester

WHY should not persons of charm, beauties, clever talkers and all who have a talent for entertaining be paid for their attendance at social functions?

The laborer is worthy of his hire, and certainly it is a labor to go through some society affairs. The injury to digestion and the strain on the nerves entailed by staying out long dinners and receptions that don't interest one are enormous. No pay could adequately compensate one for going to them.

Some big affairs of the London season would be absolutely unendurable but for the presence of certain persons who can be charming in spite of the greatest difficulties. The man or woman who can talk really well and interestingly is certainly worth a large fee. The one who can be simply pleasant and tactful is worth less but distinctly worth paying. Remember that the average person at these affairs looks bored to death.

Rich people feel that they must give big entertainments. They spend money freely on food and drink and decorations, much of which is wasted. Let some of it go to brains and beauty, is my sentiment.

This train of thought has been aroused in me by the statement of a pretty and clever actress that she charges for her company at supper and other social affairs, according to a regular tariff. Certainly the plan is eminently just for actresses, and equally so for many other classes.

If you adopt, as your profession, the entertainment of society there is no particular reason why all the branches of entertainment should not be paid for. It cannot be said that a stenographer, for instance, should not do any work except in the office, or, if she does that work out of the office she should not be paid for it, and from the moment that an actress or beauty is invited to an entertainment by somebody whom she does not know, either with the object of providing her host with entertaining conversation or, what some men appreciate, the glamour of being seen in a public place with a celebrity, I think she is just as much practising her profession as if she were behind the footlights.

I would like to say at once that I have no deep sympathy with the state of mind of a man who is anxious to be seen in the company of a charming actress (or any other celebrity), unless he has the pleasure of her personal acquaintance, and the notoriety acquired by merely being seen in a public place with a celebrity has, to put it mildly, never appealed to me; but it is an undoubted fact that there are many men who can extract pleasure from such a proceeding, and I most distinctly think, should an actress care to take on this form of overtime, her effort should be suitably rewarded.

Like all innovations, I suppose it would cause a great deal of excitement at first, but when the practice has become quite common and a properly regulated scale of charges recognized, there would be nothing more extraordinary in it than in paying some celebrated operatic singer a few thousand dollars to sing in your house for your guests.

Take the instance in Japan of the Geisha; people who don't know look upon a Geisha as a mere dancing girl, more than probably of frivolous character. This is an entire misconception. She is a young girl most carefully trained from her childhood in all the recognized arts of entertaining—dancing, singing, playing on musical instruments; conversation and the intricacies of the tea service; but as long as she remains a Geisha she is morally guarded as carefully as the daughter of the most respectable family. Her role is simply and solely to entertain superlatively as entertainment is understood in Japan.

Of course it is just barely possible that even some of the most celebrated actresses would not care about this method of adding to their incomes; but I feel sure that there are many who will have no objection to turning an honest penny provided the honest penny is honestly, easily earned.

It is not as if this is not being done every day in Society, only that at present it is not openly recognized.

There are plenty of girls and women in society in England and in America attractive, entertaining, good dancers, good bridge players, but without enough money to figure, continually, as they do at entertainments, on their own incomes; but hostesses are glad to forget their little bridge debts—if they should happen to lose—or send so-and-so a new frock from time to time for the sake of adding their attractive personality to the good things offered to the other guests. It is an arrangement by which everyone benefits; the entertainer, by the fact that she lives in a style which her income would not otherwise permit at the expense of merely displaying her social gifts; the hostess, by the fact that she is able to depopulate at least a portion of the entertainment of her guests and the other guests by contact with a person of approved social entertainments.

Then, of course, there is the young man, the presentable young man, the dancing man, the young man with apparently no work to do; he is willing, and very often able to take over the overworked hostess's small worries; the arrangement of the cotillon and the leading of it; he knows everybody in the hostess's set, is extremely useful to the women, and at the same time is a cause of no real anxiety to the men. He has become an almost indispensable adjunct in society. Not only is he useful in every form of entertainment but he provides an excellent safety valve for the tired and overwrought society woman who is able to unburden herself of her irritation to an audience from which she is sure of sympathetic attention and, more than probably, of some shrewd and helpful advice.

These men and these girls we already have with us. Their roles are either wholly or partially recognized. They fill a useful, and in fact, necessary, niche in society, and are, in my experience, a painstaking and hard-working lot. But the business is not systematized and furthermore I quite agree it is capable of extension and development.

The average man is wholly unable to appreciate properly the toilettes of his women folk; still less is he qualified, although he is sometimes willing, to offer any helpful suggestions. But many of these gifted young men to whom I have referred above have quite as much knowledge—and almost as much taste—in dress as the women themselves, and where the ordinary man is only just able to see the general effect of what is pleasing or otherwise, the social entertainer is able to appreciate and praise details with a nice discrimination.

In addition to the indoor pet just described, there is the outdoor entertainer, who plays golf well—but not too well—who plays tennis, who rides, who makes such a picturesque figure seated on the beaches at Newport, Narragansett, etc., in Summer; on Palm Beach and Coronado Beach in Winter. And he also has his female prototype.

Now surely all this goes to prove that the need is felt, and consequently that the need is to some extent provided for. And it only needs some pioneer (I could suggest one or two if wanted to) to start a well and carefully thought out Social Entertainment Guild, with a properly indexed list of employees and a proper schedule of charges.

The present social entertainer is only of direct assistance to the would-be hostess. The new department would provide for the wants of that wholly neglected class, the would-be host.

I have tried very hard since the question first presented itself to me to think out a specimen schedule of charges in this latter branch, and I feel convinced that

A Large Garden Party in Fashionable Newport, Which Would Be Almost Unendurable but for the Presence of a Few Persons of Charm and Wit. The Duke of Manchester Here Explains That It Would Be Only Just to Pay Them.

Vaslav Nijinski, the Noted Russian Dancer Who Was So Overwhelmed with Invitations and Notes of Admiration That He Was Forced to Employ Two Secretaries to Answer Them.

the most one could do is to establish a ratio for the services performed and then base the actual figures on this ratio, coupled with the amount of salary the lady is already drawing in case she is an actress. I admit it is all very difficult, but knowing as I do the intelligence and ingenuity of many of the already established social entertainers, I do not in the least despair of one of them who sets her mind to it finding an absolutely satisfactory tariff.

A beauty's schedule might be somewhat on these lines:

For tea, three-quarters of an hour at a prominent restaurant..... \$25.00
For driving in an open automobile along Fifth avenue, one hour..... \$32.50

(These figures are calculated on the lady receiving a salary of \$350 per week, at so much per hour plus double money for overtime, and so on.)

For attentions which imply (of course without founda-



Middle. Lillian Grouse, the Pretty Parisian Actress, Who Recently Ruffled a Kiss for \$200 for Charity, an Item Which Would Be Useful in Compiling the Duke of Manchester's Schedule of Charges.



tion) a certain degree of friendship, such as: Holding the lady's hand longer than is absolutely necessary on meeting, using of the Christian name, etc., etc.

Overtime plus substantial bonus.

And there is one point which springs to one's mind at once which is badly in need of adjustment, and that is the signed photograph. I know of popular actresses who have to keep a secretary to deal with their mail, because every day brings thirty, forty, fifty requests for signed photographs. Needless to say, practically all of these are men they have never met, and, of course, this is equally or more true of the male matinee idol and his adoring following of sentimental girls.

How much more simple and how much more just it would be if there were a properly recognized scale of charges.

Of course at best I am only able to suggest a working basis. Hundreds of considerations would have to govern individual cases, but I have, alas, nothing to go on.

The only actual case of a want openly expressed to which a definite monetary offer was attached was a certain Portuguese banker, since dead, who took every meal at the Ritz Hotel, Paris. He was very old and apparently very lonely. He had a standing offer of \$200 for any lady who would take dinner with him.

The present lines of society entertainment will of course be far more quickly and easily decided on in some ways, because the people are already at work, and I suppose could disentangle what each particular part of their emolument is, and their schedule would run, perhaps, something as follows:

FEMALE.

Social secretarial work in the mornings. . . . So much per hour
Luncheon party
Luncheon, seated between two bores
Next to one bore a third less.
One and one-half hours shopping in afternoon
Attendance at tea
Etc., etc.

MALE ENTERTAINER—INDOOR.

Suggesting and discussing future entertainments.
Attendance at lunch
Bonus for general laughter caused.
Attendance at tea
Attendance at dinner
Suggestions and advice at dressmaker's
Attendance at dances with country cousins
Attendance at dances with ordinary guests
Leading cotillions
Bonus for high spirits (non-alcoholic).

I only give these illustrations to show how easily order could be evolved out of the present chaos, but I feel sure that there are people who in the course of a couple of days' hard thinking could really put figures both reasonable and proper where I have had to leave blanks.

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Why KINGS LOVE DIAMONDS AS KNAVES DO HEARTS

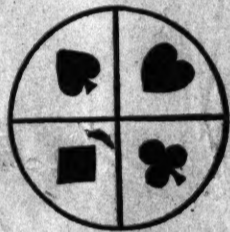
DO you ever notice the jack of clubs in a set of playing cards, and then compare it with the jack of hearts? If not, try it. You'll find that in the case of the clubs the young man has turned his eyes and head away from the clubs, while in the case of the hearts he gazes full on.

Likewise, did you ever notice the way the king does? Lay out the four suits of kings before you and see. At hearts, his noble majesty gazes with only a partial gaze; at clubs he looks with somewhat of a frown; at spades he looks not at all, in fact turns his back; while at diamonds—glorious, red cube-shaped diamonds—he glances as if he wished they might never escape him for a moment.

What's the reason? Easy! Only you have to dig a little for it. You have to look up some strange old volumes that you don't often see. In some of these queer books, it is told that when the ancients—the very ancients—began to think over what life meant, they decided that the whole thing could be divided, like a circle, into four quarters.

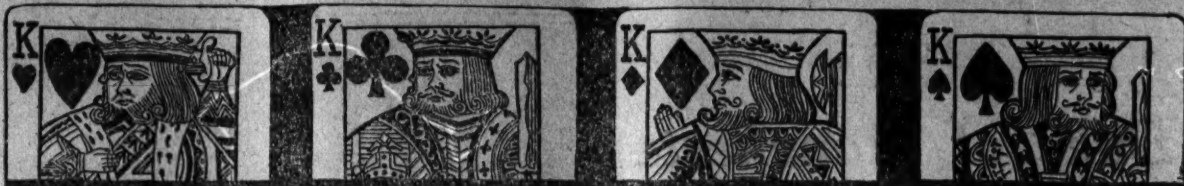
First, said they, is the quarter of the heart, the quarter of the beginning of life, the quarter of love out of which life is born. Then, secondly, there is the quarter of knowledge, by which man learns how to manage his life. Thirdly, the management of life having been well learned, there comes the time for accumulating the riches, the good things, the worthwhile things of life. That is the quarter of wealth. Finally, all these things having been acquired, what is there left but that man should die?

Then, argued these ancients, we must have symbols for these quarters. We must have something that will represent these great divisions to us when we wish to talk of them, when we wish to write of them, when we wish to contemplate them. So, for the first quarter, that of life and love, they took the emblem of the heart. The second emblem was not so easy to decide upon; but they eventually chose the clover leaf, or the shamrock leaf, which is the first plant form to be seen in Spring and the last to leave in the Fall. For the emblem of wealth, what more natural than that they should choose something resembling the rare and most costly, brilliant and desirable of all gems, the diamond? And, for the last quarter—we call what they chose a spade; but it wasn't a spade. It was something far more imaginative than a mere spade. It was something that typified the final ripening of life, like the acorn on the tree, which,



"To the Ancients the Four Emblems Used on the Cards Symbolized the Four Great Divisions into Which the Circle of Human Life is Divided. The Heart Stood for the Love Out of Which Life is Born; the Shamrock or Clover Leaf, for Knowledge; the Diamond, for Wealth; and the Acorn or Spade, for Death."

Curious and Little Known Facts About PLAYING CARDS and Their Ancient Significance



"Hearts Interest the King Only Mildly, but for the Knave they Have Magnetism Enough to Turn His Head Full in Their Direction."

"The King is Still Less Interested in Knowledge, for Which the Club Stands, and the Knave Does Not Care for It at All."

"Diamonds Draw the King's Full Gaze, but They Fail to Appeal to the Knave as Strongly as Hearts Do."

"Neither King nor Knave Cares to Be Brought Face to Face with the Spade, the Symbol of Death."



once ripened, would fall into the earth and spring, like man, into a new existence. In fact, it was the acorn they chose. And the spade of to-day is merely a modification of the acorn, symbolizing death and resurrection.

Now, go back to the picture cards and look again at the jack and the king—and don't omit the queen. Isn't it a little more simple to understand why the king, the ruler, the embodiment of power, should gaze with fixity upon the diamond, the emblem of wealth? And isn't it rather natural that you should find the jack, who is the youth, turning his head both away from the clubs, which symbolize knowledge, and the spades, which symbolize death? What youth cares to address his thoughts to learning when love is near? And what youth even knows that there is such a thing as death and regeneration when this same sweet temptation of the heart appears in the blue heavens?

Of course, the king should hold an open mind to knowledge; forsooth, should cultivate it. But isn't knowledge or the acquiring of it rather a bother, rather a labor, rather an interruption to one so busy as His Majesty? And as for death, it may be admitted to be something that all men should know is com-

ing to them sooner or later, and for which they should prepare? But why dwell upon it? Why keep it perpetually in front of one? Why not—well, why not put it behind one, till the time comes?

Why, too, not put death behind the queen? She is the embodiment of woman in highest form and highest rank. Why not turn her eyes away from this unpleasant thing, and let them dwell—not so fulsomely as the jack's, but albeit sweetly and kindly—upon the hearts?

Look at your cards and see if the ancients did not possibly arrange things this way. It may give you a new respect for the playing card.

For it is said in these same curious old books, which the average human being seldom is permitted to see, that, so far from being intended for use in games of hazard, the cards were intended for use in religion. They were a sort of "sacred book," worked out on an astronomical and numerical basis.

First, there were two colors, and those stood for day and night. Then there were the four suits, and they stood not only for love, knowledge, wealth and death, but also for the four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Next there were thirteen cards in each suit, and they stood for the sun and the twelve signs of the zodiac. Next there were the twelve court cards (the four kings, the four queens and the four jacks), and these stood for the twelve months. And finally there was the whole bunch of cards added together, making fifty-two, or the total number of weeks in the year.

No, that was not final, either; for the ancients had a way of working the planets in, just as the astronomers work them into the horoscopes or as the astrologers work them into the circle of the zodiac, and as there were seven of these planets, aside from the sun and the moon, to go around the twelve parts of the circle, they multiplied the fifty-two cards in the pack by seven, added the joker to it and got 365, or the number of days in the year.

There are some histories of playing cards that will tell you that the cards came into modern civilization through Spain, in the reckless days of the height of that country's glory, when money was as free as air and men cared no more for fortune and home than they did for life and morals. And others will trace them down into Egypt, or will find remnants of them in Persia or India, or even in China. But, wherever the trail is followed, there is always, it is acknowl-

edged, practically this same unity of form.

Now and then the number of cards is changed; but that is only when and where the ideas of numbers and astronomy change, where the days of the month are more or less, and the days of the year also different. From dark Egypt to enlightened Europe, from tropic India to arctic northern America, the underlying idea always remains the same. The figures always continue unmodified, in general form. The spots continue placed in the same relative positions. And—here's the next interesting point!—if one is permitted to become initiated into the "mysteries" that a limited few claim to have preserved, the whole pack is capable of the same strange and inexplicable uses.

What are those uses?

You put down the ace, for instance. That's one; meaning an individual, a beginning, or in an exalted way it may stand for the One, the Deity, the all-including Everything. Then you lay down a two-spot, and that stands for another individual, or a second beginning, or a second idea, or, religiously considered, for the Deity expressing himself in earthly form. Then you make it a three, and that stands for one person standing between two others, for one idea with two other ideas around it, for one purpose with two purposes pulling away from it, or from the higher point of view, it stands for the union of Father and the Divine Mother, producing the Son. Finally, you make it a four-spot, and there you have two two's lined up alongside of each other, making a square, rounding out a complete form, expressing a complete idea, standing, as the old card philosophers had it, for life itself.

All the rest of the ten non-picture cards are merely duplications or elaborations. The five is the four with an additional one in the center. The one is at the crossing of the diagonals. It represents, as it were, the meeting of two roads, where a man may stand bewildered and wonder to which of the four corners of his own nature he may go. The six is two sets of three lined up in parallel, so that they protect each other and help each other in struggling with the three sides of the average individuality.

In the seven-spot, an obstacle—another unity, an-

other idea, another person, another something or other—puts itself right in between the two parallel sides; and the only way to get around it is to go clear back to the beginning and work up again from the bottom. By then it may be time to lay down the eight, and there you will find a second obstacle in the same position as the first only at the other end of the line—two obstacles in line with each other making another line, another direction, a third course, to reinforce the first two.

Can you see the idea—the idea of symbolizing life and its affairs by a series of numbers placed in various positions relative to each other? It isn't easy. You have to think over it.

The ancients thought over it a long time. They made it a study. It was both an art and a science with them. They passed from the eight-spot to the nine, and again they had an intrusion of an extra individual between the two parallel lines of motion; between, we'll say, the positive and the negative, the male and the female, an obstacle from each end—a disappointment to one's hopes and progress from whichever way one might start. Then they passed to the ten, two parallel rows of fours (the symbol of completed life), with two individuals in the center, a third direction as it were passing down between and lending its re-enforcement. This, said they, symbolized the final stage of the great human struggle: it is the emblem of success. It adds up to ten, which is one with a cipher after it, or one completed and nothing more to add. Another step, and one is in the midst of a maze of mathematical combinations.

For instance, suppose you have grasped the idea of one, two, three, four, and so on, and that you have the respective numbers out on the table before you. Must you not ask yourself at the very beginning which of the suits you should put out, the red or the black, the hearts or clubs or diamonds or spades? And then if you think back over the first part of this article you will remember that the red meant day and the black meant night, the hearts meant love and the clubs meant wisdom or knowledge, and so on. Are you to infer that when you have a one or an ace before you, you must think of it as a one or an ace of daylight or night; a one or an ace of love or wisdom, of wealth or death? And must all the other numbers be thought over in the same complicated manner?

Precisely! That's the way the ancients did. They had a system of distributing the cards on the table or wherever they happened to be, so that when the numbers got into certain relations with the colors they meant certain things, and in certain other relations they meant certain other things.

Furthermore, the ancients in their way of laying out the cards carried the principle of numbers still further, so that they got the relationship of one particular card to all the rest; that is, of one particular card to the fifty-two weeks of the year or to the twelve months represented by the kings, queens and knaves, or for the matter of that, to the fifty-two multiplied by the seven, which, with the joker, gives the full calendar year. In fact, with these little pieces of pasteboard which, to the modern eye look so innocent in themselves, or so vicious in their association with the gaming house and the profligate, with the tempter and his victim, they played the whole story of human character and destiny.

SHORT SKIRTS Are Both HEALTHFUL and MODEST

By William Lee Howard, M. D.

IF women will wear short skirts for a year or two they will not return to long skirts. They will find such enjoyment, such an improvement in health and freedom of movement that the knee-high skirt will be the rational costume.

Dress has nothing to do with true modesty; only with false modesty. It is the mental attitude and physical actions of a woman which make for modesty or immodesty.

A woman can be far more immodest in long skirts and swishing lingerie than she can be in a short skirt and high boots. "Nothing is evil but what thinking makes it so."

Few persons understand the value of air circulating around the body. The skin must breathe as well as the lungs.

With short skirts the air is able to circulate around the lower limbs. This gives tone to the lower portion of the body and, of course, this aids in the general tone. It further aids in getting fresh air into the lungs, because of the freedom of limbs, which makes walking a joy instead of an effort.

A woman wearing a short skirt can swing onto the trolley car steps, descend and ascend the subway stairs, step into a motor car and fearlessly carry her grip in one hand while she grasps the rail to enter a railway car. All these little facts taken together and continued over a year or so will have great influence upon her nervous and physical health.

Fear of accidents, stress of physical strain and restrained muscular movements will no longer be her constant state.

But one of the most valuable fac-

tors in the wearing of short skirts is the absence of heavy, dragging weights upon her waist and abdomen. The long skirts with their under apparel prevent a proper movement of the great breathing muscle—the diaphragm. In many women, especially those who have

been under the dragging chains of past injurious fashions, this breathing muscle has become almost useless.

Proper breathing, the deep drawing in of oxygen through the heaving of this big muscle, was seldom acquired. Hence the headaches, the back pains, the paleness

and general discomfort of so many women.

Again, short skirts will necessitate the wearing of high boots during Winter and chilling weather. This means protection of the arteries and veins which in the ankles are nearer the surface than at most other parts of the body.

A School Where They TEACH WAITERS HOW TO WAIT

WHEN one has very little else to do at luncheon save eat and meditate he is often moved to ponder on the skill and training of the waiters and "bus boys" moving silently about the room, putting the proper knives and forks here, the proper glasses there and the proper plates and dishes on some other table.

The question then arises, where did these men, foreigners for the most part, learn these professional niceties? And usually the conclusion is that they must have been servants in their own country, and perhaps their fathers and grandfathers were brought up as domestics.

But such an answer is usually quite wrong, at least in New York, where most of the hotel waiters are "American trained." And as a rule the hotel that employs them is in a measure responsible for their instruction, through the Free Training School for Hotel Employees, to which fifteen of the leading hotels of Manhattan contribute financial support.

The second floor of a large brown stone house in Forty-first street houses the school, says a writer in Edison Monthly. Here Julius Stein,

erstwhile head waiter, linguist and past master in the gentle art of satisfying the most fastidious customers, presides, and teaches the artless Pole, Italian, Greek and what-not to become "gentlemen of service." The school occupies three rooms and a butler's pantry in the Forty-first street house.

One room is Herr Stein's office and the school's reading room. Next to this is the pantry, stacked high with wine bottles, catnap bottles, mustard jars, and dozens of containers of condiments, all plainly

labeled—but alas, all empty. Here, too, are dishes of empty oyster shells, papier mache squabs, aged and time-hardened rolls and other "props."

Next in line is the classroom. In this case the dining room. Here are tables for two and four persons, round tables and square tables, and perhaps now and then banquet tables are improvised by putting a line of square tables together.

To the left is another room that serves as pantry, linen closet,

kitchen and so forth, for the school is provided with all sorts and varieties of table linens, scores of different kinds of glasses, complete sets of china, teapots, coffee pots, silver of all kinds, finger bowls and practically everything else that goes to make up the dining room equipment of a very modern hotel.

With all these at hand to wonder Herr Stein can graduate a well-trained "bus boy" from his institution in a period of three weeks. The students are given oral instructions as to the correct way to

arrange tables, the exact location of water bottles, glasses, etc. And after they have been thus advised they are given a table and told to put into practice what they have been told. As the student proceeds, Mr. Stein corrects each error in no uncertain terms.

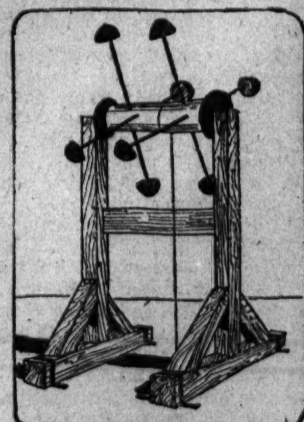
Sometimes a group of students become "guests" while other students play the part of waiter and "bus boys." The "guests" are usually the students who are about to be graduated, and they become very critical, observing and pointing out any error in the service given by their fellow students. The youths are given lectures, too, by waiters, captains and head waiters from the various hotels.

Thus do the silent servants of the dining room receive their training. Each one starts as an omnibus at about twenty or twenty-two dollars a month. He receives tips, too, for a waiter is quick to tip a good assistant. Sometimes "bus boys" receive from seventy-five cents to a dollar from the amount gathered daily by the waiters they attend. From omnibus, Herr Stein explains, the rise of a good boy is rapid. He becomes chief omnibus, foreman of the omnibuses, waiter, captain, and if he is exceptionally clever, he sooner or later is bound to become head waiter.

to the kind of windlass which used to be widely used in wells.

They are provided with rollers over which is wound a rope that used to descend through a hole in the floor of the attic to the room below.

The arms projecting from the roller are of iron tipped with lead and are so heavy that it takes con-



The Original Form of the "Dumb Bell" Used as a Home Exerciser in England Hundreds of Years Ago. It Got Its Name from Its Resemblance to the Apparatus Used for Ringing Church Bells—but Without Any Bell to Ring.

siderable strength to revolve the wooden roller sufficiently to raise or lower the rope. Anybody requiring more exercise than was supplied in this way could attach a weight to the lower end of the rope.

But, you say, all this does not explain how the contrivance came to be called a "dumb bell."

This primitive home exerciser got its name from the fact that it was suggested by the very similar apparatus used in church towers for ringing the bells. With the exerciser, however, there was no bell to ring, and so those who used it were said to be ringing the "dumb bell."

How You Can GROW DWARF TREES

FOR many centuries the Japanese have closely guarded the secret of growing miniature trees. Indeed, until recently they did not allow the trees to be taken out of the country: wealthy people keep them as art treasures. Now, in America, dwarf trees bring a good price and are used as house plants and table decorations. By following the plan here described almost anyone can raise diminutive trees with little trouble.

Get a few large, thick-skinned oranges and halve them. Remove the pulp and cover the outside of the skins with thick shellac. That will keep the skin from shriveling. Fill the skins with fine, rich soil, and plant therein a seed of whatever tree you wish to raise—or rather two or three seeds, to ensure at least one good specimen.

Make a stand of some kind so that the growing tree

can be kept in an upright position and set the plants where they will get plenty of sun, but do not keep them in a room that is likely to become overheated. Water them regularly, but not too profusely. After a time the roots will begin to come through the orange peel. When that happens, cut the roots off flush with the outer surface of the orange peel, but be careful not to injure the film of shellac.

It is the cutting of the roots that stunts the plants, according to a writer in Youth's Companion. When the tree has reached maturity you can transfer it to a more attractive holder. Conifers such as cedars, pines and cryptomerias can be readily stunted; so also can other evergreens, as Ilex and Citrus trifoliata. Some dwarf cedars have been known to live more than 500 years. Fruit trees, such as the orange and plum, blossom and bear perfect fruit.

Party Dresses

By Lady Duff Gordon



A Charming Walking Hat—
"Halo" Variety.

How to Harmonize With the Outdoor Party, the Indoor Party---And Why All Dresses Must Necessarily Be Party Dresses Anyway

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
(*"LUCILE"*)

HERE are some "party" dresses. I have heard that curious expression so often in this country that I am tempted to write a little about it.

Evidently there is a feeling that a dress for a party ought to be something entirely distinctive and different—much, in a way, like the old "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes.

All life is a party, more or less. Sometimes it is a pleasant party, and sometimes not so pleasant. But it always has all the elements.

When you "dress for a party" you mean that you are going to put on a gown which will arouse the admiration and interest of those whom you expect to meet. And that is all right—one ought to. But the whole day long the same conditions exist. When you are by yourself in the morning it is really "up-to-you" to be dressed as beautifully as possible. For, after all, one's self is one's best audience.

The way you feel in the morning usually determines the whole day for you. If you can regard yourself, and say to yourself—"Don't I look nice and pretty?" you start in with a feeling of self-confidence and amiability that will give you impetus over all the bumps of the hours coming.

If you are going to meet some one after your hours for yourself, it does not matter whether you are simply going to take a walk or go to some "function," it is still a party. And it is your duty to dress in a way that will make you satisfied and at the same time either satisfy or raise the envy of everybody else you meet; and so it goes along until it is time to turn out the lights and go to bed.

What I want to bring out is that there is no time of

the day or night when a woman can afford to be anything but well dressed. By that I do not mean elaborately or extravagantly dressed at all. It is not expensive, unless you want to make it so, to be in that desirable condition.

A woman who thinks that "any old sort of thing" is all right to have on until she "has to meet people" is the kind who gets slipshod mentally as well as physically. She has one standard of conduct for herself when alone, and another for herself when she is with others. This makes for artificiality and insincerity. The real person is sincere, simple and harmonious all the time, whether alone or not.

One oughtn't to have "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes or "Sunday-go-to-meeting" manners, and one oughtn't to have "party" manners any more than one ought to have "party" dresses.

I know that this may not seem to you much like fashion, but as I have often remarked, the impulses that underlie fashion do not deal so much with dresses as with humanity.

With these few thoughts for your consideration I submit to you these photographs of some "party" dresses which are harmonious and charming, whether

one goes to the orthodox party or not.

Just a few words about the Summer furs. I am afraid that they are going the extravagant limit, and there is no reason why this charming mode should be made unpopular in this way. Fur, like everything else almost, can be used perfectly harmoniously as a decoration, whether it is Summer or Winter. The straw hat trimmed with fur has appeared as a natural consequence of the fashion. There are some that are charming. Ermine is the garniture most in evidence, but any fur can be used if it is done harmoniously.

I must, however, frown upon the fur muff for Summer. Little chiffon muffs, or the flower muff, are both pretty. The fur muff, however, brings in a Winter note that is very disharmonious to the Summer costume.

The new fur buttons are pretty, and can be used with telling effect on a number of gowns.

Fitch furs are attractive. I do not like for Summer the mixed furs. Plain furs are better, and in every case the fur itself should be subordinated to the whole effect. It is, after all, only an interesting note. There is no utility at all to it, and if it is allowed to dominate the whole costume it turns a pretty Summer dress into a hybrid Winter concoction.



A "Party Dress"
That Is Not
for the
Ingenu
Type.

An Evening "Party Dress"—
Delicate, Dainty and Girlish
(All "Lucile" Models.)



A Dainty Gown for Country Clubs and Lawn Parties.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY AUGUST 6, 1926

Pioneer Car Makes Run Of 22,000 Miles Without Stop—Sets New Record

Four-Cylinder Maxwell Runs Forty-Four Days While
All Southern California Watches

It was almost noon of a fine, mid-winter day in Los Angeles, and a great crowd had formed to help celebrate a noteworthy achievement. Police cleared the street of traffic, as for a parade. On either side the thousands massed close, tourists from the frozen north joining with native sons and daughters in common interest.

Far up the street there began a mighty cheer. It swelled and echoed back from the tall stores and office buildings as a travel-stained, sautoy-looking Maxwell touring car slid between the serried thousands toward a corner where a knot of distinguished men waited.

The car stopped and the cheers fell to a deep hush as a man whom all recognized as Mayor Sebastian reached into its front compartment and pulled the switchkey from its socket, stopping the motor.

Cameras clicked and the cheering broke out again. One member of the car's crew read the speedometer, looked at his watch and made a note. Then the mayor replaced the switchkey, the Maxwell's starter galvanized the motor back to life and the car rolled away, the ceremony ended.

Much ado about stopping a motor car, do you say? Not when that motor car has just become the world's champion! Not when it has been running without a motor stop for nearly 44 days, during which time it has covered 22,022.3 miles!

The wires carried the news to New York where the great annual motor car show had drawn together all the big men of the industry.

"The non-stop title has come back to the Maxwell," men commented as they read, remembering world-famous endurance feats of Maxwell cars of years before, in the same kind of strife.

All over the world, owners of Maxwell cars rejoiced and approved, well aware of the sturdy qualities which so fit a Maxwell car for any feat of endurance.

The end of the run was truly a glory blaze but, in the six weeks and more that had preceded, there had been nothing but steady grind—grind for the car; grind for the little crew of drivers and observers who had relieved each other in eight-hour intervals since the start of the run; grind for Harry A. Lord, manager of the Lord Motor Car Co., Southern California Maxwell distributors, on whose shoulders were the executive responsibilities of the run.

The non-stop run was preeminently a Lord idea. Lord and his men wanted formal recognition for qualities supremely characteristic of the Maxwell tribe.

To ensure thorough authenticity for the record he knew the Maxwell would make, Mr. Lord secured a sanction from the American Automobile Association's Contest Board which placed its own representative in charge and named the observers who must accompany the car over every inch of its journey.

Before the run began, Earl Cooper, the famous race-driver, inspected every part of the car and compared it with the stock Maxwell specifications, certifying to the Contest Board that the car was in every way a Maxwell, identical with the standard Maxwell product.

The run was aimed at distance greater than 12,404.9 miles—the longest motor non-stop trip on the record books—and a schedule was laid out, calling for 500 miles a day. As the result of this remarkable speed the Maxwell traveled 2,000 miles in four days—record-breaking time—and set a straight string of speed marks for all succeeding distances, up to the end of the run.

The conditions of the run permitted stopping the car for installation of supplies. During these car stops, however, the motor must continue without pause. As the prime purpose of the run was the accumulation of mileage without motor stops, car stops were cut to the minimum in number and in time.

Motorists and sport lovers of Southern California became interested in the run, early in its progress. The newspapers printed bulletins each day, giving the log of the Maxwell to date. The car became a well-known feature of the roads and streets. Often its course took it far into the country.

For the first ten days the weather was fine. Then came the annual rains.

The first downpour of the season, as usual, filled the wayside ditches, saturated the roads and cut them up with washouts. During the rain, in the dark hours of the early morning, the non-stop Maxwell rounded a turn on a suburban road and surprised another car swinging wide and squarely in the Maxwell's path.

The non-stop car's driver chose the flooded ditch rather than a collision. The car plunged down into three feet

of water, answered the steering wheel and pulled out again to the highway but, for a moment, the water had been high up around the motor. The carburetor had been flooded and the motor stopped. Almost immediately the electric starter had it going again, the carburetor drained and the car was on its way, as lively as ever.

A full report went to the Contest Board in New York and instructions were asked of Chairman Kennerdell. That good sportsman ruled that, as the stop had been due to an unavoidable accident not the fault of the Maxwell or its crew, the run could continue. Also he may have remarked to himself that any car that could climb back on the highway without stopping, after a dive into a three-foot ditch full of water, didn't deserve to be penalized for anything.

This momentary motor stop occurred when the car had run nearly 6,000 miles. The stop is to be credited with the fact that the Maxwell's record is 22,000 miles, instead of 16,000 for Harry Lord declared that the Maxwell would beat the old record without using the mileage it had before the accident.

The run had started at noon, November 22.

On December 18 the Maxwell passed the former record of 12,404.9 miles.

On December 30 the champion had added enough mileage to win the record without use of the distance covered before the accident. On that date Mr. Lord wired President Flanders of the Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., in Detroit that, even if the rules would permit an hour or a day of work on the car, neither he nor his crew would know how to avail themselves of it to advantage.

The question of ending the run by purposely stopping the motor became a most unexpectedly live issue. Undoubtedly the car could have been run 25,000 miles; Mr. Lord believes it might have gone twice that distance. But the old mark had been almost doubted, and already fear was being

expressed that the Maxwell's run might end further non-stop competition by placing the record out of all possible reach. The members of the crew had been absent for more than six weeks from their regular work. All these considerations resulted in the ending of the run January 5 with the ceremonial told in the opening paragraphs.

As accurate official attention was paid to the record of supplies as to the speedometer. Though non-stop work implies conditions flatly hostile to fuel or oil economy, the champion averaged nearly 22 miles to the gallon of gasoline and more than 400 miles to the gallon of oil. It used up but two sets of tires and finished on the same four it wore at the start.

The last day's run was the longest of all—567 miles.

We have summarized the facts of this epoch-marking run, not from any sentimental motive nor from the pride we feel in the performance of this Maxwell car but as proof of several basic principles, especially important to anyone about to buy a motor car.

The Maxwell endurance champion is a light car, weighing complete, with all equipment, but 1,950 pounds. Its run was possible because of this lightness—lightness that means strength and long life when based on scientific metallurgy and the use of alloyed steels instead of ordinary automobile material.

The champion is a Four-Cylinder car. Simplicity in design was a big factor in this unequalled example of motor staunchness.

The champion is a popular-priced car. It is the lowest-priced completely equipped car that has successfully stood the test of time in the service of so large a number of owners. Yet no costly car has ever approached a feat such as this Maxwell performed. Equal sturdiness we concede to no car, regardless of price. And the records bear us out.

MAMMOTH SWITCHBOARD CONTROLS FORD PLANT

Electric System Is Large
Enough To Provide Current
For City of Million

The switchboard, which controls and directs the electrical current generated in the power plant of the Ford Motor Company factory at Detroit may well be termed mammoth.

The current which it is designed to care for, is one of 250 volts, 235,000 amperes—a current sufficient to light 1,500,000 electric lamps such as are generally used in the homes of a city of nearly one million people.

The complete switchboard is four hundred and twenty four feet long, and is mounted on 222 marble panels. The greater portion of the board is in two galleries, one above the other, running the full length of the power house. It represents an investment in itself of \$400,000.00, or nearly \$1,000.00 per linear foot.

A factory, which has 31,000 men on its payroll, requires a very large supply of power.

In the case of the Ford factory, there are over 8,000 power machines to be run, there must be electric light and ventilation for all of the immense buildings, 47.5 acres of floor space under roof.

There are literally more than a thousand and one uses for power in such a factory. Among the more picturesque are the ten overhead monorail carriers, ten electric traveling cranes, some of which have a capacity of five tons, the elaborate conveyor system used in assembling, the electric furnaces, and—perhaps most surprising and interesting of all—the moving picture department, which produces films seen by over four million people every week.

FEDERAL LORRIES



Serve the World

The acknowledged superiority of Federal Lorries is due entirely to the precision and care with which they are constructed. Manufactured by a company of long standing and excellent reputation. Backed up by the records of thousands of satisfied owners, in every part of the world.

Buyers of Federal Lorries are assured of the soundness of their investment. Replacement parts may always be obtained, by buying of the world's foremost Lorry makers.

Sturdy, and careful construction to the smallest detail has made the Federal the most dependable lorry. All Federals have the silent, efficient worm drive. Three sizes are manufactured:—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

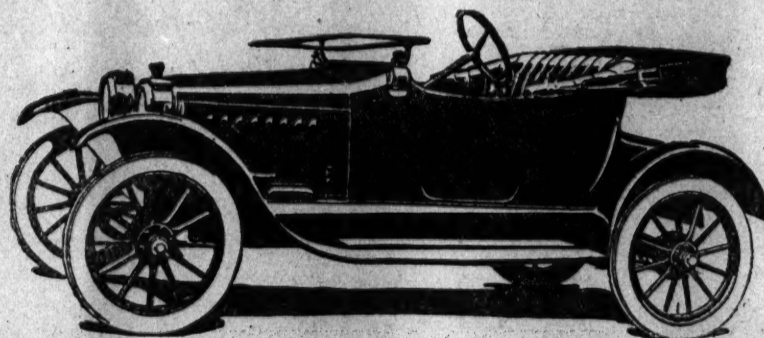
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

SAXON 2 - SEATER

Tls. 1300.00



The World's Greatest Small Car

Makes more miles to the gallon of petrol

Has plenty of engine power

Is economical on tyres

Comes completely equipped, including electric lights and starter, and
a child can operate it.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.,

Distributors.

2a Jinkee Road,

Shanghai.

NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER
MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport
and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

22,000 Miles Without Stopping!

Another



Record

This epoch-marking run took place in Southern California last year, the aim being a distance greater than 12,404.9 miles, the longest motor non-stop trip on the record book.

The car was started off on November 22, and after running without a stop for nearly 44 days (during which the drivers and observers relieved each other at 8-hour intervals), travelling on an average 500 miles per day, the test was brought to a close in Los Angeles, amidst great excitement, the actual distance registered on the speedometer being 22,022.3 miles.

The car had, of course to be stopped occasionally, for a few minutes, for installation of supplies, but the motor continued

without a pause throughout the whole run.

Although non-stop work implies conditions flatly hostile to fuel or oil economy, the car averaged nearly 22 miles to the gallon of gasoline and more than 400 miles to the gallon of oil. It used up but two sets of tyres, and finished on the same four that it wore at the start.

Mr. Harry A. Lord, manager of the Lord Motor Car Co., who arranged the test (the authenticity of which is vouched for by the fact that the run was under the close observation of officials of the American Automobile Association Contest Board) believes that the motor might have gone twice the distance.

Maxwell

One Chassis

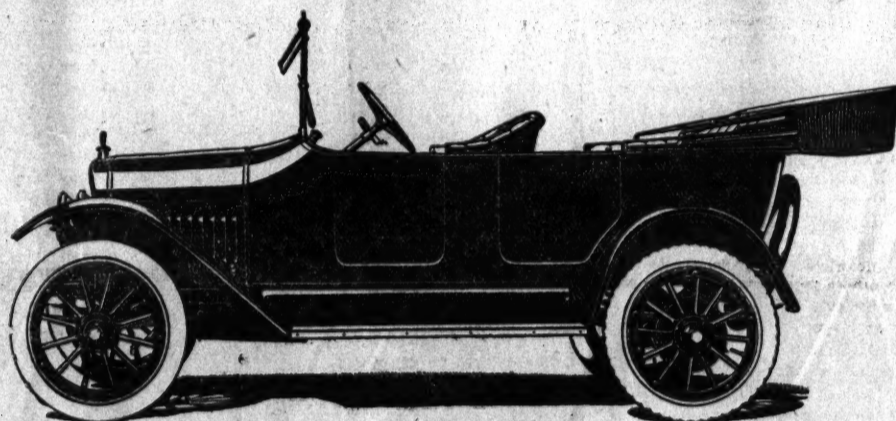
Four Body Styles

TOURING-CAR

ROADSTER

CABRIOLET

TOWN-CAR



The Maxwell endurance champion is

A LIGHT CAR

Weighing complete, with all equipment, but 1950 lbs. Its run was possible because of this lightness.

The Maxwell endurance champion is

A FOUR-CYLINDER CAR

Simplicity in design was a big factor in this unequalled example of motor staunchness.

The Maxwell endurance champion is

A POPULAR-PRICED CAR

It is the lowest-priced completely equipped car that has successfully stood the test of time.

At the Maxwell salesroom there awaits you a car that is, to the minutest detail, the duplicate in design and material of the endurance champion. In beauty, comfort and completeness it asks no odds of any rival. Material and workmanship that made possible a 22,000-Mile motor non-stop run, are merits that you cannot afford to overlook when you select your automobile.

"Own a Maxwell"

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS

The Eastern Garage

4, Soochow Road

Demonstrations may be arranged

Tel. 1159.

AUTOISTS DON'T CARE FOR FANCY DESIGNS

Whims Of Moment In Car
Building Have Not Taken
With Drivers

"James G. Heaslet, vice-president in charge of engineering and production of the Studebaker Corporation, belongs to the limited few who have been in the automobile industry practically since its inception," says a distributor of Studebaker cars.

"It is not generally known outside of the automobile industry, and particularly among the old timers, that he first designed an automobile some 19 years ago—when the automobile industry was 'in its swaddling clothes.' But now that he has developed the Studebaker product up to the point where this year 100,000 Studebaker cars must be built to meet the demand, it is a difficult matter for him to hide his 'light under a bushel' any longer.

Policy Undeviating
"It is a far cry from the first horseless carriage which Heaslet designed to the present highly developed series 17 Studebaker four-cylinder and six-cylinder models. Yet through all the years he has never deviated from his policy of adhering to a dignified design of the product for which he was responsible.

"It is doubtful if any business has held out greater temptations to engineers to change from a well-defined ideal to a whim of the moment than has the automobile industry. It has been an industry of Aladdin-like changes and meteoric growth, an industry where things happened so fast as to make men engaged in it lose sight of the biggest ideals, or at least sink those ideals behind some trend of the moment.

Real Worth Sought
"It is my experience that people have changed in their ideas of what counts for most in an automobile. They are no longer swayed by unique or novel design, but by real worth. They want the car that offers the most all-around value for the amount of money they are willing to spend, and they use common-sense methods of determining that value. They look for power, dignified design, roomy comfort, easy-riding quality, good looks that do not become obsolete in a year, and the ability of the car to stand up under hard usage. The great majority of buyers will choose a car that is a well-balanced unit rather than a car of faddish design or one that is over-developed in one or two points and under-developed in others."

LONDONER PRAISES AMERICAN 'EIGHT'

Cadillac Used In British Isles
Proves Popularity Of
Sturdy Car

One of the finest letters of appreciation received by the Cadillac Motor Car Company since the introduction of the eight-cylinder car eighteen months ago, and one which gives a good idea of the opinion in which the car is held by European motorists, was received from J. E. Jewell, 163 and 164 Piccadilly, London. Jewell purchased the car from the London agents for the Cadillac just a year ago, and in August it was delivered. By January 1, it had been run more than 5,000 miles without once having lifted the hood of the car except to fill with oil.

Jewell writes regarding the car: "I have been a very keen motorist since 1902, and have possessed several cars of British and French make. I have at the present time two English-made cars, as well as your eight-cylinder.

"What I wish to say particularly is that in the whole of my motoring experience I have never struck a car which have given such complete and general satisfaction as the Cadillac has done, and I feel quite entitled by my experience to give an opinion.

"My experience with the Cadillac is that it is value for the money in every sense of the word. It gives one a certain amount of pleasure to be able to write about an article that one finds all right.

"From what I know of several persons on this side who are the happy possessors of Cadillac eights, I may say in all fairness to yourself that I have never heard one who had anything but praise for the car. I think it only fair to you to let you know that you have a very ardent admirer and happy owner of a Cadillac."

Tire Concern Cares For Soldier-Employees

Goodrich Company Gives Plan
To Provide For Workmen
Entering Militia

Following is the position of the B. F. Goodrich Company on the question of compensation to employees called to the front:

"In order, in so far as possible, to relieve from financial worry those of our employees who are subject to military duty, and also as an expression of desire on the part of this company to make substantial recognition of this opportunity to cooperate with its employees in carrying out its share of the common duty of all to answer the national call for military assistance, the policy of this company will be as follows:

"This announcement applies to all employees of this company formally enrolled as members in good standing in any State military or naval organization at midnight Monday, June 19, 1916, and who are accepted by the proper military officers for active service in the present Mexican crisis. In case of order being issued by the military authorities requiring the services of employees mentioned above for actual military duty, necessitating absence from the regular duties of this company, compensation will be awarded as follows:

"After allowance being made for payment for service by the Government or State, or from any other source, the direct result of military service, this company will pay as military compensation the difference between such sources of income and the following:

"To all married and single men contributing regularly to the support of actual dependent, two-thirds of their average salary or wage basis on their previous average salary or wage earned during the three months preceding their absence.

"To all single or married men not contributing regularly to the support of actual dependents, one-half of their average salary or wage."

Took No Chances

Were you seasick crossing the ocean, Nellie?" asked Mrs. Tinker of her new maid, who came from the Emerald Isle.

"O! was terrible sick comin' over, but niver a qualm did O! have goin' back, mum," replied the girl.

"Indeed?" queried the mistress. "And how do you account for that, Nellie?"

"Shure," said Nellie, "an' O! niver wint back, mum."

MULFORD'S RECORD TALK OF MOTOR WORLD

'Smiling Ralph's' Run In Hudson Super-Six Smashed
All Time

When Ralph Mulford, known to the automobile racing world as "Smiling Ralph," completed 1,819 miles in 24 hours at the Sheephead Bay speedway recently with the Hudson super-six, behind the wheel of which he has been cutting into all records during the winter and spring, the 24-hour performance became the talk of the automobile world.

Mulford made his record in the non-competitive class under A. A. A. auspices, with electric timing operated by H. H. Knepper of Detroit.

Every known record for 24 hours went by the boards. Some of the 24-hour records made in the past, that have been allowed, include the mile dirt track 24-hour record of 1198 miles established October 15, 1908, by Ralph Mulford and Cyrus Patchke. This was made at the Brighton Beach track, New York, and was a stock car event.

Al Poole and Cyrus Patchke established a class C non-stop record at the Brighton Beach track October 19, 1910, when they covered 1,253 miles.

The first 24-hour record to be made on a modern speedway was established in April of 1911, at the Los Angeles mile board speedway, known as the Pie Plate, and built by Jack Prince. Verbeck and Hirsch with a Fiat car did 1,491 miles.

Don Marquis Says:

We suppose a plumber isn't so apt to forget his tools when he goes out as a regular burglar.

A bright young man from the country, if he goes to the city and works pretty hard for ten or fifteen years, can sometimes make enough money to go and live in the country.

Between Hughes and Carranza, what chance has a clean shaven man to get away with anything?

Over 10,000 men are now laying claim to having been the first to suggest Charles E. Hughes for president. Without knowing any of them, we are willing to make a bet that nine of them is a barber.

He Didn't Know

"Is that young lady I saw you with the other day your wife or sister?"
"Er—I haven't asked her yet."—Judge.

His First Car

Sputter, sputter, O my car,
While I marvel what you are,
With your innards so complex
Mind of simple me to vex.

(What are you doing to do next,
I wonder!)

They say the clutch is out of whack;
They say the spark plug has a crack;
They say the "timing" is amiss;
They say it's that, they say it's this.
(But I don't know.)

And when you've come to me O. K'd,
Your latest "readjustments" made,

In lack of other prime abettor
They blame it on the carburetor.

(How do I fix the darned thing?)

Sputter, sputter, O my car,
A mystery beyond me far.
Of vagaries as yet untried.

My hope, my fear, my shame, my pride,
(Why did I get you, anyway?)

Your role to halt on public track,
The while I rubber on my back;
And when I should be gaily spinning
I'm down amidst your underpinning!
(And all the world laughs.)

—Edwin L. Sabin, in Judge.

GAS COST LEAST IMPORTANT TO OWNER

Head Of Overland Concern
Points Out Increased
Motor Efficiency

"The cost of gasoline is one of the less important items to the prospective purchaser of an automobile whose aim is economy." This is the opinion of one of the most prominent manufacturers of automobiles in the world. He bases his argument on the declaration that the modern car of today is so complete in its equipment and so reduced in its price that these features entirely offset any increase in gasoline cost which has developed or may develop.

"The automobile buyer would ease his mind materially about gasoline prices by taking into consideration other features involved in the purchase of the modern car," said John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, recently. Every automobile owner is getting more value for his money in the automobile market today than ever before.

"From the standpoint of economy in purchase price and upkeep we can use our Model 75 as an excellent

example of greater value for less money than any previous offering of its kind in automobile history. It is true that gasoline costs a few cents more this year than last year, but a comparison of those few cents with the dollars saved in purchase price almost makes the gasoline question seem trivial."

His Own Defense

The charge was assault and battery. Have you any one to defend you?" asked the Judge.
"Defend me!" exclaimed the prisoner indignantly. "I don't want anybody. I'll defend myself. Come on, any half dozen of you."

Hupmobile

99% Efficient

We have kept a record of every complaint, large and small, made against the Series "N" Hupmobile. Our record to date from the time the first Series "N" left the factory, shows the Hupmobile to be 99% efficient.

In other words, only one out of 100 developed the lightest imperfection. We defy any mechanical thing, manufactured by hundreds and used and abused by hundreds of people in every climate under the sun, under every road condition imaginable, to surpass that record.

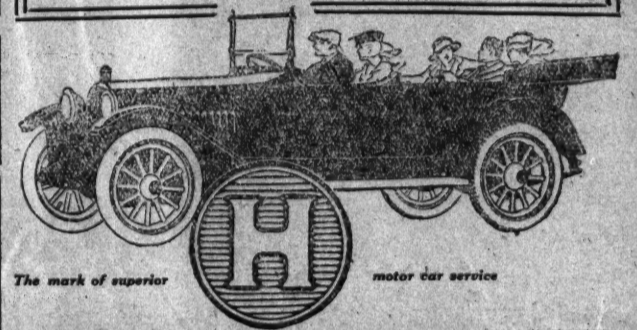
This record is significant to the automobile buyer who values his time, money, and peace of mind. Our record, proving our efficiency claims, are open to inspection.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: Six-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m m bore, 140 m m stroke, 3 1/2" x 5 1/4". Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle: floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings: bronze shell, ball-bolt lined. Long wheel base: 119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater. Tires: 880 x 120 m m or 24" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m m or 35" x 4 1/2" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilator, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer, robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tires on rear; five demountable rims; tire carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealer for all China, except Peking Province
CENTRAL GARAGE
SHANGHAI



The mark of superior

motor car service

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection
as the car itself, if you are to be
thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under
"XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to
the complete satisfaction of the
Company's Clients.

Reasonable
Rates

Comprehensive
Cover

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

DUNLOP TYRE REPAIRS



Trade Mark

Our Repair Department was established, and is carried on under expert foreign supervision, not as a profitable or even an expense-paying proposition, but for the sole benefit and convenience of our clients. Our charges are calculated on this basis. A comparison with others' charges will convince you of this. The workmanship is unquestionable.

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre
Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248.

Cables: Pneumatic.

BETTER MOTORS NOW AT MUCH LOWER COST

History of Car Making Shows
More Efficiency Say
Experts

NOW MORE ADVANTAGES
Cost of Cars Gradually Go
Down While New Parts
Are Added

"If persons who are alarmed over the gasoline price situation will 'think back' a few years they will discover, perhaps to their great surprise, that there is far less cause for worry than may appear at first glance," said R. H. Collins, general sales manager of the Buick Motor Company, while in San Francisco last month. Continuing Collins said: "It was only six or seven years ago that motor cars similar in carrying capacity to those of the present day sold for just about twice the price that now prevails. And it will be further remembered that the motor car purchaser of those days, despite the fact that he paid double the present prices, did not enjoy the advantages that are covered in the short but very significant phrase found nowadays in all automobile advertisements, namely, 'Completely equipped.' In those days the purchaser of a motor car had only started to spend his money when he paid over the purchase price of his car.

"First of all, he had to buy a top, because the manufacturers were unable to include that necessary part of the car as stock equipment, so tremendously high were manufacturing costs. Then he had to pay extra for a windshield or 'glass front,' as it was called in those days. Lighting material and equipment also came extra, as did tire holders, horns, license brackets.

Self-Starters Unheard of

"Electric self-starters were undreamed of, and tires, which cost nearly twice what they do now, would not give more than half the mileage of present-day tires. A mileage guarantee on tires was unheard of. Now a guarantee of 5,000 miles is a common thing in the trade, with rebates and adjustments for the user if the tires fail to give their guaranteed mileage.

"Think, for a moment, of the tremendous improvements that have been made in motor cars. There is not a unit in the thousands which enter into the makeup of present-day motor cars which isn't a vast improvement over its counterpart of a few years back. Motoring is an unalloyed pleasure nowadays, whereas it was a pleasure diluted with no small amount of mental and physical strain and stress in the not very distant past. Yet in spite of all the improvements which have added greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the user, the cost of automobiles has steadily descended, and that includes both the first cost and the upkeep cost. A better car for less money has been the constant slogan of the makers, and that this ideal has been realized, none will deny.

Better Cars Now

"While we must view with alarm the sudden rise in the price of gasoline, we must not overlook the fact that the up-to-date motor of correct design will carry its owner and a full load about twice as far as the same sized car would a few years ago, on the same amount of gasoline. And it naturally follows that while we may view with apprehension the continued rise in the cost of gasoline, the fact remains that the cost of the actual mileage obtained is about the same as when gasoline was one-half its present price. Further, we do not believe that the producers of gasoline have any idea of permitting the price of this highly demanded product to become prohibitive. The best informed authorities trace the recent sharp rise in its cost to the unusual demand that is being made at the present time."

FORD IS EXPOSITION CAR

The Ford is practically the official car of the San Diego Panama-California International Exposition, now in its second successful year. The authorities some time ago selected Miss Harriet H. Vogdes of San Diego to represent her city and the young lady is known as "Miss San Diego." Miss Vogdes is a Ford enthusiast and wherever she goes the Ford is sure to go. "Miss San Diego" and her Ford have become one of the familiar sights of the exposition.

Buick Sets Mark In Long California Run

Ten hours and forty-seven minutes. This tells the story of how much closer Los Angeles has been brought to San Francisco by the modern motor car and how, for the second time within a year, gasoline has triumphed over steam by beating the time of "The Lark," the crack Southern Pacific train between the two cities.

To a 1916 Buick six-cylinder touring car go the laurels for setting the fastest pace at which man has ever traveled on this intercity run, for in setting this mark the Buick cut 1 hour and 23 minutes from the automobile record established last June, and reached here some three hours ahead of "The Lark's" scheduled running time.

In this remarkable run the Buick covered 457 miles at an average speed of 42.6 miles an hour and despite this fast clip for over ten hours arrived here "humming" as perfectly as at the start and was not stopped once for a tire change. Certainly a tribute to the development of automobile engineering principles.

Start From South

The start was made from Los Angeles on Monday night at 8 o'clock with Joe Nikrent at the wheel and with Fred Nikrent and George Daniels as passengers. Joe Nikrent drove the car to wheel in 6 hours and 5 minutes. At Fresno, Earl Jackson joined the party and acted as pilot into San Francisco, arriving at Guerrero and Market streets the official end of the intercity record run, at 6.47 yesterday morning. Jackson's time for the 222 miles he drove was 4 hours and 43 minutes. He could doubtless have cut this time close to 30 minutes had he cared to take chances from Redwood City into San Francisco.

At Redwood City Jackson had the Buick bowling along at about 60 miles an hour when he suddenly observed the dangerous sink in the State Highway which has been causing motorists much annoyance. He pulled on his brakes suddenly and must have snapped the brake rods, for the car kept moving rapidly and he hit the "gully" at about 50 miles an hour, nearly throwing the two men in the tonneau out of the car. From then on Jackson cut down his pace materially. He knew he had the record and took no chances of running into anything that might cross his path along the road. As a result, he pulled up to the finishing point more like a driver of an ordinary touring car than a record-breaker.

Regular Stock Car Used

The Buick they used to make the trip was a regulation stock car, the smallest type turned out by the Buick factory this year. It was stripped of the fenders and top. But one extra tire was carried, and this was never unstrapped from the rear end.

Will Woman Lose Her Balance?

By Beatrice Heaton-Maxwell
(The Well-known Novelist and Thinker)

There was a touch of delightful humor in the recent idea of taxing women's hats! Evidently the deduction, by logic, which is man's prerogative, was that woman, owing to her role in life, would suffer from swelled head! Ergo, hats would have to be larger.

But woman, like the art, has a way of circumventing hills that are too high; and she is learning to evade this expense in many cunning ways. She is managing in quite a wonderful fashion to keep a level head, although she has come into her own—a sphere where she is no longer superfluous in her hundreds, but most welcome in her thousands.

For one concerted woman today you may find, by just glancing round, scores of the other sort—the capable, keen worker whose pride in her own efficiency, and incidentally in her personal appearance while at work, is but a natural and proper one: the self-respect that wins respectful admiration from onlookers.

Women have started their various new tasks since the war began with many handicaps, the first and foremost being a concentrated and particular criticism.

Whereas men, undertaking any work, meet with only the necessary amount of question and scrutiny, hampered by no foregone conclusion that they are sure to be in fault somewhere, women find themselves against a barrier of distrust, disparagement, or probably amused contempt.

With a man the presumption is that he can fill the place more or less efficiently; with a woman that she cannot possibly fill it well and is practically certain to fall in it. She is at very best a make-do, and many employers would prefer now to 'wait' if the 'owt means feminine assistance.

At a crowded cross-roads in London yesterday the largest and most heavily laden wagon—a piled-up load under which the pair of good horses "triggered" slightly against a cart that was check-by-jowl with it when the signal was given to proceed.

"A woman driver!" growled at a man onlooker, his comment losing the bitterness of its point, however, as the huge vehicle, recovering itself instantly, went smartly on its way.

But that attitude has taken time—nearly two years now—to mitigate, and more skill and perseverance and grit than ever was needed by man in their home undertakings.

The absence of self-consciousness in women who are facing a critical public of both sexes all day long is a very sure proof of their lack of conceit. They are neither bold nor shy, extreme shyness being most certainly a form, and a very tiresome one, of conceit.

There is just one class of girl, a "detail" of some years' existence, who is spoilt by an exaggerated idea of her own cleverness, and this is not her fault—since youth is her excuse—but the fault of men-employers. They find it pleasant in their offices or shops to have the help of a young, bright, attractive little person whose occasional flashes of intelligence (often only flukes) seem to their rather wearied business brains useful searchlights. The employer praises, consults, and finally hands over work that is quite above the average girl's compass. She becomes "swollen-headed," and makes many mistakes which she is able to conceal because the firm's correspondence passes through her hands. Complaints from clients, customers, or contributors are therefore rendered invalid; and if eventually chance reveals that the omnipotent "young lady" has made a muddle of things the employer blames women workers en masse. He fails to realize that he has brought the trouble on himself by thinking that a smattering of experience at accounts, or sorting, or typing, or shorthand, or telephoning, or what not, coupled with a pretty face, argued real ability to advise him or act on his own judgment.

One hopes that this type will pass. Again, men are not very wise in their selection of women supervisors as heads. They are apt to choose the masculine woman who, possessing hard angles of character, has managed to force her way to the front. This is a pity. The feminine unaggressive personality is the right one to dominate other women. Otto Weininger, the anti-feminist, to whom the fair sex spelt no character, divided all women into two kinds—

—one, the woman "of no importance," and the other a blind, colorless, passionless embodiment of the maternal instinct. But among the many fictions that he tried to establish as facts he said one true thing, that there are many divergences of sex nowadays, and there is too much

of the feminine temperament in many men, and too much of the masculine element in many women; these last being always unpopular with their own sex. A man super-intendent may be the best as chief of a female staff, but next to him undoubtedly is the sympathetic womanly matron with no touch of masculinity who does not attempt to ride roughshod over those under her, but is tolerant, comprehending, and motherly.

Perhaps on this point also improvement will come.

But the girl or woman of the moment is as anxious as any man could be not to prove a fool at the work she is attempting, and she enters into it as a rule with all idea of her own importance or power to excel merged in the one great desire to learn and know.

There have been misgivings that women having found out their own capacity will become arrogant, and while wrestling man's work from him will depreciate it, spoil his market, and establish their own—that they will, in fact, get "above themselves."

But there are any number of reasons against this theory, and one of the first is that love, even if it should cease to be the whole existence of some, will always dominate her heart, of which she will still want man to be "lord and master," an hereditary sovereign elected without ballot. She will continue taking the average of a great majority—to desire a home, a perfect home, and it is to keep the possibility of this in the future that she gives her work now.

Without an income, how can a home and all its growing responsibilities be kept up? If men must lapse from the ordinary pursuits of bread-winning and take to the strenuous art of defence and offence, women must earn the profits of the country's trade.

Marriages—which had decreased

before the war because money had become so much more necessary (in a community devoted to social things) to keep love from flying out of the window—will become more numerous because the wife will be able to contribute to the house-keeping. Again, there will be fewer men for years to come, and of those

who "win through" so many will be disabled from taking up such work as they did hitherto.

Surely a country where all the work can be done by its own people, women and men alike, must become more prosperous than one dependent on aliens, friendly or unfriendly, to make its wheels go round?

Insure Your Motor-Car



with the

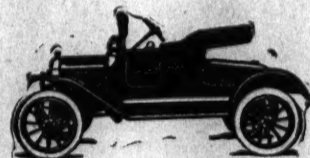
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



This emblem stands for
**Strength
Lightness
and
Economy**
in first cost and upkeep



All models now on
view at our new
EXHIBITION SALESROOMS
12-14 AVENUE EDWARD VII



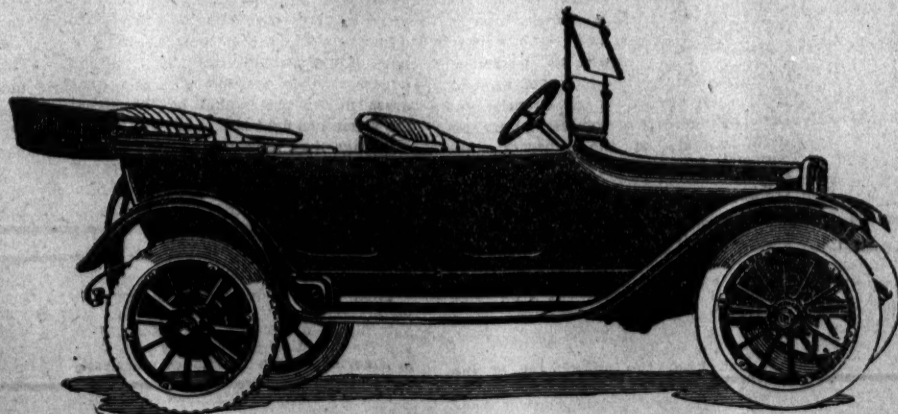
MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.
OFFICE AND GARAGE
89-91 Rue Montauban
Tel. 322

STRICT AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO REPAIRING UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

NEW AND SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

THE AUTO CASTLE
228, Avenue Joffre :: Tel. No. W. 412.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



24 H.-P. 4-Cyl. Touring

Latest Models, complete with Electric Self-Starter, Head, Tail and Dash Lamps, and all Modern Improvements are now on view

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

H. C. DIXON & CO., LTD.

For Particulars and Inspection apply to

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

Science's Newest Discoveries About Your Corset

*Its Evolution from the Old "Armor Plate" Abominations
to the Latest Laced-Up-the-Front Type*



An Old-Fashioned Laced-Up-the-Back Corset—a Step in the Garment's Evolution.

By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, A. B.

THE evolution of the corset is the evolution of woman. One speaks of primitive woman, and the mental picture reveals a silhouette thick, lumpy and unattractive to the modern imagination, with a mind sluggish and unappreciative of aesthetic values.

Eve's essentially limited wardrobe precluded the need of corsets—even if we overlook the Darwinian theory that our remote ancestors were quadrupeds before they were bipeds. Artists have delighted, from time immemorial, to make the mother of us all exquisite in form and face—assuredly most flattering to her descendants even unto the thousandth generation. But latter day science has gone a long way to disprove that pleasing theory, and its inference of a real intelligence in the corsetless woman of prehistoric times.

Men and women who spasmodically recommend dress reform hold up the noble statues of Praxiteles as the types of feminine figure to be cultivated by moderns. Yet the indubitable fact remains that the ladies of Athens and Sparta wore a sort of corset, at least five centuries B. C.

It is just as well to forget all about the Venus of Milo and her 27-inch un-girded waist. Who cares any more about the poor, mutilated, inanimate thing that has been hurled time and time again at Eve's descendants by hysterical anti-corset agitators? America can now produce a better type, even though a descendant of generations of corset-wearers. The slimmest of modern girls can boast a like measurement and not feel she is either a martyr to a reform movement or a reincarnated pagan goddess.

All uncensored women are not beautiful. Few are healthy (or they would be wearing a corset). The absence of the latter garment does not necessarily imply a superior intelligence. One has merely to cite the women of Oriental countries. Invariably, advancement of women physically, mentally and morally has been coincident with the uplifting of the abdominal muscles and flesh by means of stays.

Modern writers have traced the marked preference for a slim waist, broad hips and heightened bust line not so much to the feminine love of self-torture for vanity's sake as to the admiration of men for just such physical accoutrements.

Man, as a sex, admired the sixteen-inch waist which not so long ago was the standard, and girls in their teens went through a truly heroic course of lacing in order to reduce the waist so it might be spanned by two hands. The consequent bulging of the figure above and below the waist constituted sex allurements. Consciously or unconsciously, women of all times have worn corsets to improve their figures and be admired of man.

This wish to improve on Nature's pattern went on from the days when Homer's Juno wore a many-layered girdle, to the fascia and strophium of the Roman lady, down to the stiffened bandages that Galen inveighed against; and while during the Dark Ages the corset-precursor vanished from Western Europe, it reappeared in the sixteenth century.

Then came the day of the perfect flower of small waists, as they have not been known before or since. Catherine de Medici invented, or if she did not invent, she adopted, the steel "corps," and across the Channel Elizabeth of England encased her spare frame in a "terrible engine," a sheath-like device of metal, rigid and unyielding.

Like all frivolities and banalities of women's dress which men have rallied at, the corset has been at various times a part of masculine attire. Henry III., son of Catherine de Medici, adopted the corps and was as tightly laced as any of the ladies of his court. His hips were bolstered and padded out to make the waist appear narrower. This royal gentleman also wore ear-drops, delicate kid gloves and his hair was dyed the fashionable tint and perfumed.

Again we are told that in the reign of George III gentlemen as well as ladies availed themselves of the assistance of the corset-maker. Tailors of the time freely advertised "Codrington corsets," "Petersham stiffeners," much as corsets are at present advertised for women.

And not so long ago we learn that it was the fashion in



The Wasp-Waist, Popular Some Years Ago, and Unhygienic.

Berlin and also in Holland "to apply corsets to children, and many families might be named in which parental fondness selected the handsomest of several boys to put in corsets." This practice has not been unknown in France, Russia and Austria. It is said of the officers of the far-famed "Lion of the North," Gustavus Adolphus, that they were the tightly laced exquisites of suffering humanity.

During the reign of Charles VIII, France commenced the establishment of her own fashions. Succeeding monarchs and their consorts added to the reputation of Paris as a fashion centre, and the corsets made there became standard for universal femininity.

The French Revolution finally swept away the iron and bone curvers that followed the corps of Catherine de Medici and brought in their stead the comparatively pliable and yielding corset, the immediate forerunner of the modern model. They were cut very high in the bust, exceedingly short in the hips and were uncompromisingly laced down the back.

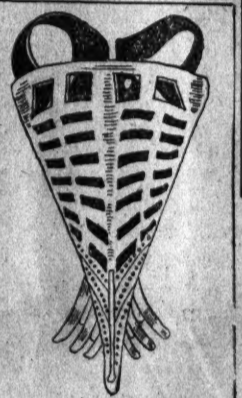
Modern taste votes them ugly in line, fabric and principle—something perhaps a little better than the fortress-like corps of Catherine de Medici and not so atrocious as the eighteenth century variety, made of leather, almost a quarter of an inch thick, to withstand the wear and tension of the extreme lacing of that period.

Coarse, heavy drill and cuttill came later, but always the shape remained practically the same, the encased figure assuming the contour of the hour-glass. It was the shape sanctioned by custom and endorsed by fashion and tenaciously adhered to by women the world over, with slight variations, for centuries.

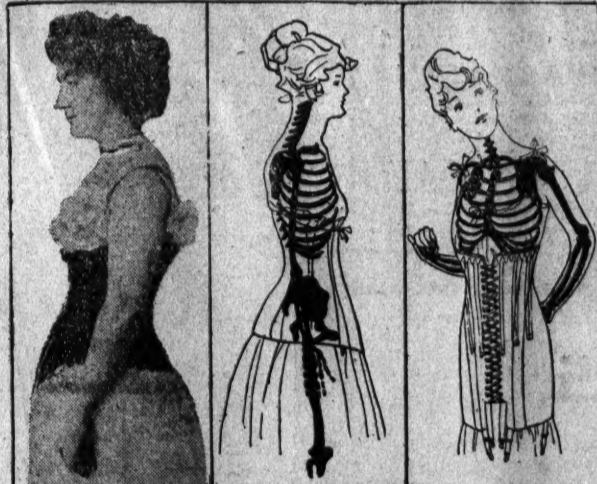
It might be uncomfortable, inconvenient, health-destroying—everything adverse that had been said in an attempt to coax, reason or force women to divorce it; but the universal and honorable custom of corset wearing continued, de-



One of the Torturing Steel-Framed Corsets of the Sixteenth Century, Showing the Distortion of the Waist That It Produced.



The Famous Iron Corset of Catherine de Medici.



How the Old-Fashioned Type of Corset Pulled Down the Abdominal Organs Causing Endless Misery. The First Diagram Shows the Distortion Caused by the Ill-Fitting Corset. The Second Shows the Natural Support Offered by the Modern Well-Fitting Kind.

spite writers who "launched sweeping anathemas on the very stays by the aid of which their wives and daughters were made presentable in society, and who, always quoted largely from scribes of ancient date, when corsets were of a stubborn and unyielding character."

Public opinion has been hardly less stubborn and unyielding, until the advent of a new type of corset, suddenly confuted old theories, confounded criticism, and proved that beauty of form and physical comfort are not incompatible.

It is to a French woman that we owe the supreme achievement of the modern corset; for Sarah Bernhardt has been generally acclaimed the originator of the straight-bust type. That is, it was devised under her personal direction when she was preparing to play "L'Aiglon." In the clothes of the ill-fated son of Napoleon her figure took on straight, boyish lines. Hips, as feminine attributes, were eliminated; the bust line in the old sense disappeared; and the torso was flattened and straightened beyond all semblance to the contour. Presto! what had once been the curvilinear figure of a woman of middle age became an alluring vision of youth incarnate, sex unconscious, physically free, and spelling a new and potential corset era for all women.

The courageous Sarah has since said that she had no thought of changing corset shapes, or becoming the means of

contributing to her sisters' physical emancipation when, for the time being, she cast aside her conventional stays along with her hampering petticoats and put on the garb of the young King of Rome. It just happened.

Since then—almost two decades ago—women all over the civilized world have been wearing boyish corsets. And this, too, despite the fact that the new type does not preserve the points which have given rise to corset use and permanency throughout ages—the accentuation of physical lines; but seeks to modify those very lines beneath the straight, hipless model of the present time.

The appearance of the modern corset must be written down as coincident

with the accelerated interests and activities of woman in all branches of social, philanthropic, commercial and artistic matters of the present age—woman's age. She has emerged from the influence of mid-Victorian corseting, intimately associated with horse-hair upholstery, black walnut and marble-topped furniture, into an era whose foundations are inseparable from corset transition and corset progress.

After all, what makes the corset a corset? Is it the fabric, the bonings or the laces? Assuredly the fact of a corset lies in its laces. To speak of one is to think of the other.

It has been the adjustment of the figure, by means of strings and cords, to the corset that has made possible the attenuated waist, the exaggerated hip and bust width that for many years contributed the standard outline of female beauty.

Look at any illustration of a corset of, say, twenty-five years ago; the laces spread out from the waist up, and from the waist down, but are very decidedly "nipped in" at the waist itself. Loosen the laces and the waist spreads, the bust drops and the hips and abdomen become less prominent. To have the fashionable figure one had to pay strict regard to one's laces. Nothing else mattered.

Under the old conditions self-lacing was an extremely difficult matter. Indeed, if one may judge by the caricatures of the time, the entire feminine contingent of the family frequently assisted at the formal function of corset lacing. The painful operation over, the laces were secured in knots and double knots, so that they would not break inopportunely

or even "give" the slightest fraction of an inch in the wearing.

Small wonder that "anti-lacing societies" were formed by physicians "to induce young men not to require this self-immolation at the hands of women, and to induce the latter to abandon a practise so destructive of their own happiness and so detrimental to posterity."

Through all the vicissitudes of the corset, there has been no attempt to substitute buttons, hooks, or other devices in place of the laced strings. To do so would immediately defeat the purpose of the garment and convert it into a corset cover or some sort of reform dress model that would be the signal for women to fight shy of it.

Strings they have wanted, and strings they have had—strings with back adjustments only up to within a few years, when the reconstructed shape of women, superinduced by the adoption of the straight-front model, called for a reversal of the usual custom.

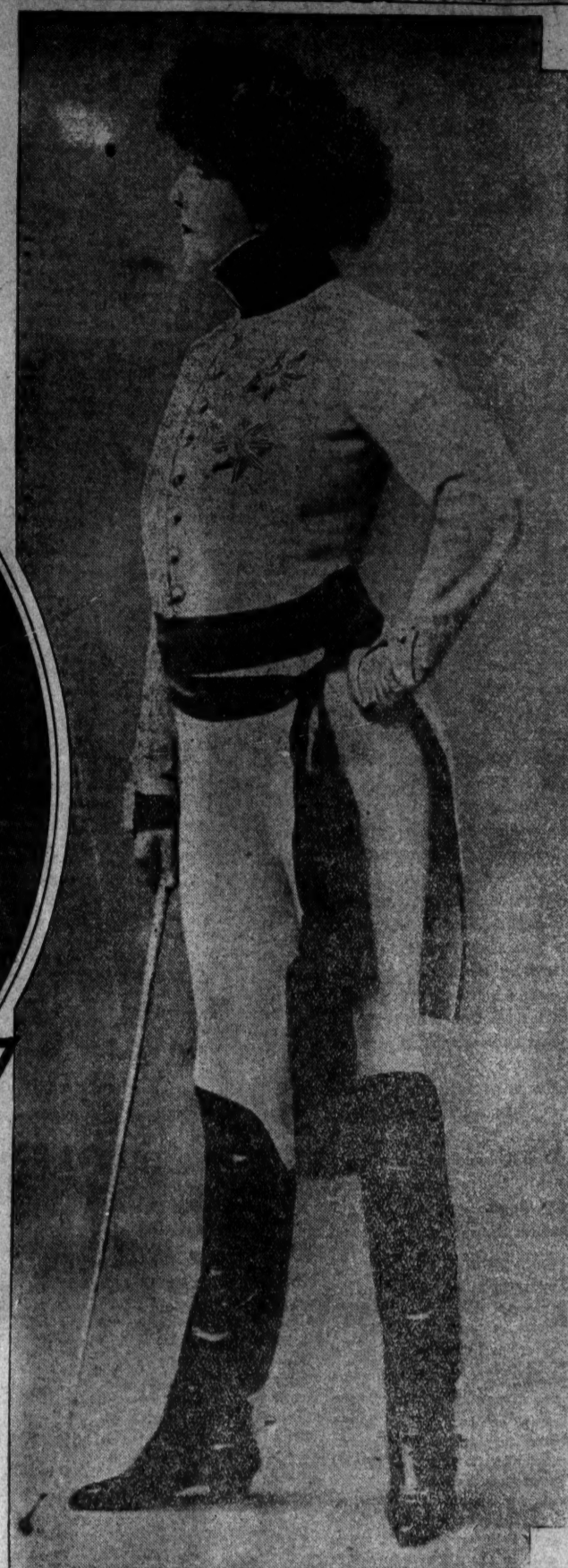
This, the last detail of the corset to be influenced by the prime modern requirements of comfort and convenience, had its inception in Paris, its perfecting in America and its acceptance practically everywhere.

The sponsors of this new type claim for it correct lines, anatomically. It seems reasonable that the abdominal lines should be those most amenable to the straightening influences of laces. The back of the figure is "fixed," so to speak. The lines may be corrected and restrained, but not materially altered. Every maker of corsets, every seller of corsets and every wearer of corsets knows the reverse is true of the figure front and corset front.

Women who have a careful regard for their apparel know it is essential to the life and beauty of the corset that it be unlaced at night and laced afresh each morning. These beneficial performances are easiest accomplished in a corset of the newest type.

Where, heretofore, for many years the shape of the corset and the strength of the bones were factors to be studied by prospective wearers, one pays less attention to such details now, but, instead, places insistence on the style of the

Madame Sarah Bernhardt as L'Aiglon—the Costume Which Introduced the Straight-Front Corset to the World.



corset in regard to the placement of its laces.

When the model, with the front laces was first projected, it was prohibitively high-priced. For a long while it was the exclusive output of private corsetiers, with wealthy patrons ready and willing to pay for the new and astonishingly comfortable figure moulder. Now there are models manufactured wholesale which are modest in price and fully as comfortable and figure beneficial as costly pioneers.

This in America. In France and in England to-day—not to go too far afield—only women of the upper and upper-middle classes are well corseted. There are expensive corsets and cheap corsets, but rarely any grades between.

American women have always been considered excellent dressers, at home and abroad. Shall some of the credit be given to the corset—the modern corset?—which after its puny birth in Paris, was nurtured in this country, re-crossed the ocean in its early youth and conquered the amazed French woman, from whose country for centuries had come all corsets worthy of the name. Thence to London, the last stronghold of the old type of stay, to be finally accepted by English women, whose reputation for conservatism is world-wide.

Queen Victoria in a straight-front corset might have been as ardent a suffragette as Mrs. Pankhurst; and even the present Queen of England might advocate votes for women along with collarless street frocks, picture hats and other apparent inconsistencies of the times could she be induced to part with stays that retain the indented waist line and the high bust of a now almost obsolete type.

Although the lines of the corset have been radically altered and fabrics lightened and made more exquisite to the touch and sight, the back-laced idea of the earliest French precursors of the modern type has persisted up to within the last few years. It has, in fact, been the very last detail to yield to modern invention, and it may be considered the salient link connecting the corset as it has been with the corset as it shall be.

By all means, let us give credit to the latter-day corset. Long may it flourish!

Struck out by Peary with a double play, Kato to Morrison; hit by pitcher, Clifford. Shanghai Base Honolulu.

The sensation of the Honolulu-Shanghai game was the playing of Haller Paine. Arriving during the morning on the Ajax to join the Brooklyn he was put into the game to give the fans a treat in the way of fast fielding. He is known as the fastest infielder in the U. S. Navy and he played up to his reputation yesterday. He held down third base. Paine will play with Brooklyn this afternoon against Shanghai.

Honolulu played snappy ball. Nioper, pitching, struck out eight Shanghai hitters during the game.

Honolulu 1-0-0-0-0-2
Shanghai 0-2-0-0-0-1

Honolulu					
AB	R	H	P	O	A
A. Ling, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Smith, ss.	3	1	1	0	0
Ho, 3b.	3	0	2	0	1
Young, 1b.	3	0	1	0	0
Valentine, 2b.	3	0	1	0	0
Lo, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Nioper, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Also, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Lin, lf.	3	1	0	0	1

25 7 11 10 2

Shanghai					
AB	R	H	P	O	A
Ollerdesen, ss. & cf.	3	1	1	0	1
Woods, c.	3	0	0	1	0
Paine, 2b.	3	2	1	0	0
Hansen, 1b.	3	0	0	2	0
Hutchinson, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Morrison, ss.	3	1	2	1	0
Hykes, 1b.	3	1	3	1	0
Ayers, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1
Bowman, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Hadley, p.	3	0	0	1	1

25 7 11 10 2

Summary:—Three-base hit, Hykes; base on balls off Hadley 1, Nioper 2; Wild pitches, Nioper 1; Two-base hit, Paine; Struck out by Hadley 3, by Nioper 3; Double play, Morrison to Hykes.

S.C.C. Go Under To S.V.C. Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

R. A. Komaroff, v. Westwood... 5
Extras... 9

Total... 10

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

Gutierrez... 11 2 34 4

Westwood... 10 4 32 6

St. Andrew's

G. Huwell, c. Souza, b. Hansen... 2

J. Brown, c. Hansen, b. Ollerdesen... 1

E. O. Barnes, b. Hansen... 1

T. Gutierrez, c. Rowland, b. Hansen... 1

F. Hyndman, b. Madar... 1

E. Westwood, b. White... 1

F. J. Brand, c. Souza, b. Hansen... 0

W. Singer, c. Cooke, b. Ollerdesen... 0

W. Talbot, b. Madar... 1

E. Hewkin, c. Cooke, b. Madar... 0

E. A. Brodie, not out... 0

Extras... 2

Total... 103

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

Hansen... 10 1 41 4

Ollerdesen... 10 2 34 5

White... 8 1 24 1

J. Madar... 1 0 2 3

S.A.T. v. S.N.L.

The Railwaymen yesterday proved easy for the S.A.T., who, for four wickets, totalled 117 and got rid of all their opponents for 13. The scores follow:

S.A.T.

J. J. Ellis, b. Ho Wing-kin... 21

G. F. E. Norris, b. Ho Wing-kin... 1

H. E. Brewer, b. Quincey... 18

H. Langley, b. Quincey... 24

J. W. Johnston, not out... 41

W. C. Foster, b. E. Thorpe, J. B. Cameron, C. S. Peacock and R. Bailey, did not bat.

P. P. Billington, not out... 1

Extras... 1

Total for four wickets... 117

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

Ho Wing-kin... 9 1 34 3

L. P. Quincey... 10 0 34 3

Ho Wing-ching... 4 0 21 0

E. L. Chestham... 2 0 7 0

S.N.L.

Ho Wing-ching, b. Johnston... 7

L. P. Quincey, run out... 0

F. L. Mulvey, b. Johnston... 5

P. D. Sullivan, b. Peacock... 10

A. G. Martyn, b. Johnston... 0

E. L. Chestham, b. Foster... 0

Ho Wing-kin, b. Foster... 22

M. Morgan, b. Billington, b. Foster... 10

G. Dabson, not out... 4

E. V. Mousley, c. Langley, b. Johnston... 0

Ho Wing-ching, b. Foster... 3

Extras... 3

Total... 71

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

W. C. Foster... 7 1 15 4

P. W. Johnston... 9 1 31 4

J. J. Ellis... 4 0 11 0

C. S. Peacock... 3 1 25 1

Carpentier Refuses \$100,000 to Fight



GEORGES CARPENTIER.

Georges Carpentier, the famous French pugilist, has turned down an offer of \$100,000 (gold) for two fights in Argentina. The promoter who is gathering a vast amount of pugilistic material for the big fight carnival in Buenos Ayres made a recent trip to France and offered Carpentier this amount with a further percentage of the gate for the French Red Cross Fund.

He secured the official consent of the French army authorities for a three months' furling for Carpentier, but when he made his offer to the pugilist the latter replied:—

"No. I fight not for money now, but for France. When the war ends, if I survive, I will fight in your country, but not before."

Sports Correspondence

Compadre or Compadro?

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir:—A bold B that "compadre" is not the correct spelling of that word, and takes as his authority "The Concise Oxford Dictionary" adopted by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler, from the Oxford Dictionary, published at the Clarendon Press in 1911, in which the word is spelled "compadro."

I cannot furnish any authentic proof that the word is spelled either way. Kindly advise who wins.

H. B. H.

Hangchow, August 2, 1910.

Answer:—The word is from the Portuguese and therefore the spelling without the final "e" is preferable. Webster gives it both ways but gives the preference to "dor." In the East the customary spelling includes the final "e."

A Poker Argument

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir:—In poker there are two queen high straights, one topped by a club queen, the other by a heart queen. Which wins and why?

Answer:—The hands are of equal value and according to Hoyle the pot is to be divided. There are many variations of poker and countless in some places it is the custom to consider the heart suit highest but there is no rule to that effect and it cannot be made highest unless there has been a specific agreement before or during the progress of the game in which the argument comes up.

FOR Cut Flowers

Floral Baskets

Wreaths

and any other kinds of floral arrangements see

The Shanghai Flora

Florists and Nurserymen

88 Szechuen Road

opposite

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

next to Venturi's

Tel. 2710

HIT THE BALL FIRST IN ALL CUT SHOTS

Greatest Golfers Are Satisfied With Mastering Comparative Few Eccentric Plays

This is one of a series of articles that Francis Outinet is writing. Outinet was the open champion in 1910 and the amateur champion in 1911, and ranks as one of the greatest golfers ever developed in America. Just at present he has been declared ineligible to play in amateur tournaments because of his connection with a sporting goods house.

By Francis Outinet

In the course of my golfing experience, both in America and abroad, I have read and been told of the wonderful shots different experts are supposed to play. Some of these shots have been described quite vividly, but through my own personal observations I must confess that I have noticed but a few shots, and these few have been of the simplest character and most effective. Men like Harry Vardon, Hilton, Travers and Brady, for instance, are satisfied with mastering just a few shots. They do not care to experiment with eccentric shots.

One hears much about the "low mashie" "out-shot" which is really wonderfully effective on a windy day. The American golfer, however, does not need this style of shot very much, whereas the British player finds great use for it owing to the usually windy conditions in England.

Among amateur golfers I think Travers is the finest exponent of this difficult shot that I have ever seen. I remember playing a match against him at the Country Club several years ago, and on the second hole after his drive he had to play a shot on to a well-guarded green. A large gallery was following our match. He played the shot and the ball flew but a few feet in the air and in a dead line for the pin. I heard a voice in the gallery say, "He has muffed it."

I watched him play that stroke very carefully, and by the sound it made when the blade of the iron struck the ball I knew he had played it perfectly. The ball was struck just below the center and even before the clubhead struck the turf. Like any perfect low shot, it took one rather long bound and stopped almost instantly a foot from the hole. The ball had so much "stun" on it that the moment it came into contact with the green the pin caused it to bound once, but all its force had been spent. I have seen Travers play this same shot time and time again.

Harold Hilton is another who resorts to a great deal to this kind of stroke and with great success. In fact, when both he and George Duncan play a mashie shot you begin to think that they must have a string on the ball which they pull at the proper moment, so quickly do their shots stop. Both of these

players hit most of their shots down, you might say. That is, they hit the ball first and then the turf. I might add that nine-tenths of the great players hit the ball first.

Scores of golfers labor under the delusion that a golf ball can be put through the same sort of curves that a pitcher can impart to the baseball. This is not correct. The mashie shot with a slight slice is the easiest and safest kind of a shot to hit. The slice is so very slight that I call it a fadeaway shot simply because the ball flies fairly high and when descending is seen distinctly to fall away. The ball flies very slowly also, and when it strikes it rolls only a short distance.

Vardon plays this shot on almost every stroke and he depends entirely upon "all carry" with little or no run to speak of. Taylor also bangs all of his shots right at the pin with the so-called fadeaway. I mention these two golfers because the results they have obtained with their style of play are well known.

One would naturally think that a ball falling to the right would invariably break that way the moment it hit the green. But my own experience is that if a green is in the soft the ball will sometimes hop in the opposite direction. Last fall at the Greenwich Country Club I was talking over the fadeaway shot with two prominent golfers. We all agreed on the merits of the stroke until I made the assertion that the ball sometimes broke in the opposite direction to which it would fly. Being golfing theorists, my friends insisted that I prove my statement.

A dozen balls and a mashie were procured and we dropped them about a 100 yards from the ninth green. The first three shots broke to the right, as my friends expected, but two of the next four struck and kicked to the left. That saved my argument. To be sure, only three of the dozen balls I hit kicked to the left, but those three proved the correctness of my contention.

The fadeaway is a great shot to play with a cross wind blowing. Take a wind sweeping across a green from right to left—can you not see the importance of cutting your ball into that wind? The wind simply cannot touch it and you are much safer and more accurate in playing strokes of this nature than if you were merely to step up to the ball and take a wild mash at it, trusting to luck that it will go on the green. It is in this department of golf more than any other that our British rivals outclass us and until we learn to play the proper shot at the proper time we must continue to play second fiddle to them in the game. There is no good reason why we should not be able to play golf just as well as they do. Conditions have a lot to do with our future success, but why not learn to play thinking golf rather than the erratic and inconsistent sham bang style which is so prominent in America.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irritations.
This medicine keeps a box of Martin's Pills in the house. It is the best remedy for all ailments of the bowels and is so simple and so effective that it is a household necessity. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists or sent free for 60 Pills. MARTIN, CHAMBER, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

Scout Jottings For The Week

(Continued from Page 1)

Yu Yuen Road in a spot bounded on three sides by a deep creek and on the fourth by the road itself. For two hundred yards a cordon of the raiders' scouts kept a strong guard around their camp fire and bivouac which were discovered placed on what is practically an island and almost impregnable.

Ten prisoners bound hand and foot were reported in the enemy's midst, and the task before the Home Defence scouts was now to get in and rescue them and destroy the bivouac. Getting past the eagle-eyed scouts on the road (6th Troop) was no easy matter however and many a good fellow succumbed all too soon. The attack on the camp was made from four sides, the 2nd Troop converging from the North, the 9th and 11th from the South, while the 7th and details of the 1st, 3rd and 5th, made attacks from the west and east respectively.

The position however was hard to reach, and a party of fifteen courageous fellows having reached a spot which appeared to be almost on top of the enemy and his camp fire, suddenly found themselves confronted by the aforementioned dark and evil-looking cordon of unknown depth. Just as the "cannon fire" went at 10.30 p.m., a tongue of flame shot up from the camp and in a few minutes

INDIGESTION MEANS LOSS.

Indigestion means loss as well as suffering in many business people. Loss of strength, loss of time, loss of money follow indigestion, and debility continues as long as the indigestion remains. We are now in an indigent time because their hours are long and they cannot give proper time to meals. Then the appetite wanes, digestion grows feeble, and the blood becomes impoverished, so the general health suffers; languor, nervous troubles and sleeplessness follow. Remember the whole system relies upon good blood, and good blood depends upon a good digestion. The stomach cannot do its work unless the blood is made rich and red and so new blood alone can cure indigestion. For this reason a remedy that makes new good blood, like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, proves the method of curing indigestion.

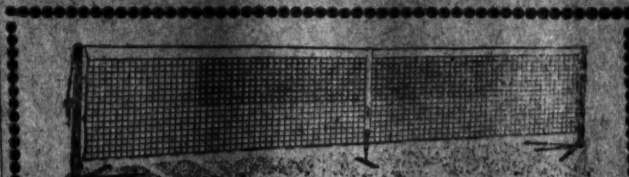
To overcome indigestion, constipation, heartburn and flatulence, make your blood rich, red and abundant with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. You need never suffer in health or pocket through indigestion. Any dealer can supply you, also obtainable one bottle for \$1.50, six bottles for \$8, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Free: "What to Eat" is the title of a useful Diet Book offered free to all readers who send postcard request to the above address.



Gold Band VIRGINIA Cigarettes

more it was seen that the bivouac had at last been reached and burned while bomb after bomb soared sky high announcing the release of numbers of prisoners, just in the nick of time. Over 100 merry, singing scouts marched back to Bubbling Well after the operations, and the loyal strains of "We're here because we're here" etc., etc. (the marching song of the bare knood tribes of the Chinese Scout Association) must have elicited warlike sentiments in the breasts of the sojourners along Yu Yuen Road also in more ways than one. How ever a Night Divisional Fieldwork stunt doesn't often take place, and the good it does the boys is more than balanced by the temporary annoyance (if any) to an occasional householder. We have not had complaints from anyone yet. Sections of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th Troops took part and all voted the show a "rattling good one."



Double Center Nets \$12.00
Spalding's Rackets 17.00
" Tennis Balls 9.00
" Tennis Shoes 4.90
Racket Handle Tape 0.50

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
"The Store of Quality"
17A NANKING ROAD

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT Co.
PAINTS
E N A M E L S
VARNISHES
"PINTURA A PROBA DEL SOL Y DE LA INTemper"
"WEATHER" & "SUN PROOF PAINTS"
of all descriptions, guaranteed 100% pure
Sole Agents
THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. (Inc.)
TIENTSIN, CHINA

"Gold Band" CIGARETTES
Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker
REASON FIVE
The Virginia Leaf is absolutely stripped of all its fibrous veins, only the velvety part is retained



Stemming Virginia Leaf

A PLAN WHICH PROTECTS THE POLICY THAT PROTECTS THE LIFE
A POLICY in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada not only protects the life it insures against death, but also protects itself against lapsing. A lapsed policy is of little value, and any plan that keeps a policy in force is of inestimable value.
Many things may be the cause of policies lapsing: it may be neglect, adverse financial circumstances, absence from home or sickness. To meet the circumstances that may arise, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada devised what is known as the **AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE PLAN**, by which the premiums after the second year are automatically advanced as a loan against the policy, provided, of course, that the reserve on the policy will allow it.
The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.
The Non-Forfeiture Plan has been in force with the Sun Life of Canada for a number of years, and has been instrumental in preventing the lapsing of early many policies.
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Shanghai Dept. 22, Kiangse Road

Dr. John Goddard
Refraction and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

For paper of any kind
See
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 8, Kiangse Road

SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY AUGUST 6, 1916

S.C.C. GO UNDER TO S.V.C. ALLIES

Heavily Beaten by Combination Of 'A' Company and Shanghai Scottish

TAIT REALLY WON IT

Scores 74 Not Out—More Than All Opposing Team Together; Other Games

Playing a man short against a combined team of 'A' Co. and the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C., the S. C. C. made but a modest showing, yesterday, their poor little score of 72 being doubled before stumps were drawn. Hilliard registered 23 and C. S. Cheetham got into double figures with 15, but of the rest the less the criticism, the kinder.

Daniels ran riot, dismissing four for 6 runs, Grimshaw secured two wickets for 3 and even then they left quite a good average for Monk—three for 27.

Then the soldiers opened fire and their execution was not a bit better. Wickets fell at an alarming pace, Lowe and Thomson just getting into double figures. However, Tait was there and made it a one-man game.

He went in at six wickets down for 51, and before another fell, the register was four short of the century. Tait continued to lay about him and, when the game was called, was still in possession, with 74 against his own name and 143 for his side. Scores follow:

S. C. C.		S. V. C.	
P. T. Hollander, b. Monk	8	C. S. Cheetham, c. Smeaton, b. Grimshaw	15
W. K. Stanion, c. Leslie, b. Grimshaw	2	H. D. Hilliard, c. Daniels, b. Monk	23
W. J. Hawkins, b. Daniels	0	E. W. Stagg, c. Anderson, b. Daniels	5
J. Tappin, b. Daniels	0	W. H. L. Warrenner, not out	1
J. Cockin, b. Daniels	0	A. R. Moores, b. Monk	0
A. J. Daniels	74	Extras	11
Total	143		

Bowling Analysis	
O. M. R. W.	
E. O. Cumming	5 2 19
R. Grimshaw	6 2 9
W. J. Monk	12 1 27
A. J. Daniels	3 1 6

Volunteers	
W. J. Monk, c. and b. Stagg	8
W. E. Anderson, b. Hilliard	0
A. H. Leslie, b. Hilliard	0
T. G. Smeaton, b. Hilliard	2
C. Lowe, b. Stanion	16
D. H. Cooke, b. Hawkins	1
C. E. M. Thomson, c. Stagg, b. Hawkins	12
A. J. Daniels, not out	74
E. O. Cumming, c. Tappin, b. Hawkins	6
R. Grimshaw, not out	5
Extras	10
Total	149

Bowling Analysis	
O. M. R. W.	
H. D. Hilliard	11 2 50
E. W. Stagg	6 2 15
W. J. Hawkins	5 5 54
W. K. Stanion	4 26 1
J. Tappin	1 7 0

St. Andrew's v. Public School
St. Andrew's trounced the Public School Old Boys, yesterday, in a finely contested game, winning by 32 runs. This was mainly due to Hyndman, who played a well earned 51.

Hansen, for the School, took four wickets for 41, and Madar three for 2 runs. The school innings closed for the total of 70. White making top score with 18.

Westwood bowled well, taking six wickets for 33 runs, and Gutierrez 4 for 24. The scores follow:

Public School		St. Andrew's	
A. H. Souza, b. Gutierrez	8	A. V. White, c. and b. Westwood	15
G. Madar, c. Brand, b. Gutierrez	2	K. J. Cooke, b. Gutierrez	5
C. Bower, c. Howell, b. Westwood	3	C. Ollerdesen, c. Howell, b. Westwood	3
A. Souza, c. Brand, b. Westwood	4	P. Madar, c. and b. Westwood	0
A. Hansen, not out	51	E. Rowland, b. Gutierrez	2

(Continued on Page 2)

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Oh joy! At last they are to meet! The Public School will entertain the Hanburians next Saturday and, moreover, the Recreation Club have very kindly come forward and lent their ground for the occasion.

Being great rivals, both in cricket and football, Hanbury are just itching to beat Public School at the Summer game, feeling that the Public School Boys had the better of them in football. The latter, however, are just as eager to keep the honor they hold.

The Hanburians have backed up tremendously of late and, when the teams clash, Hanbury will be strengthened by an Ambrose-Quincey bowling combination. Ambrose's bowling will certainly help the team a long way, whilst Quincey's bowling and batting are to be feared.

Public School have a dark horse on hand, so I hear and, although they have given no names out, he is suspected to be either E. H. Smith (their tennis champion), or A. G. Remedios (a University player). Both are excellent fielders and may be relied upon, with the bat. The teams will probably line up as follows:

Public School: C. E. Ollerdesen (the wizard left-hand bowler), A. M. A. Hansen (the School's exceedingly popular Captain), E. Y. Rowland (follows the style of Ranjitsingh), E. J. Cooke (who forces like Jessop), J. Ellis (backbone of the team), P. Madar (a good catcher), A. G. Remedios (an excellent fielder), H. Smith (a good batsman), Alf. Souza (famed wicket-keeper), A. Souza (a steady bat), J. P. Hawes (a googly bowler), R. A. Komaroff ("some" catcher) and A. V. White (a bit of everything).

Hanbury School: H. J. Ambrose (bats like fury; undoubtedly one of the best all-round men on both sides), L. P. Quincey (fine batsman and bowler; sure to make a long stay at the wickets), A. J. Willis (an experienced Captain), A. Madar (very useful man), E. Gifford (small and quick, known as the "terror"), G. V. Jensen (a reliable bowler with a good length), G. Jensen (the hard hitter), F. W. Golding (a nippy fielder), A. Sullivan (a careful player), A. Johnson (the rising wicket-keeper), Fritz Whittsack (a fearless bat), A. R. Madar (a great help to the team) and T. Porter (a fine bat and best all-round man).

For the last two weeks both teams have realized the necessity of hard practice and this match should draw a fair crowd, including a number of the fair sex—who are sure to be there! It will be a gala day for both teams; I hope they make the best of it!

MANY CHINESE LADIES ATTEND TENNIS GAMES

Weihai Club's Annual Championship Day Celebrated; Mr. Y. S. Day Wins Singles

The Weihai Tennis Club held its Championship meet yesterday afternoon from 4 o'clock to 6. Most of the guests, numbering over 100, were of well-known Chinese families, and this is the first time on record in Shanghai that such a number of Chinese ladies of high families have been interested enough to attend.

At 3.15, the "Singles" was played off between Messrs. Y. S. Day and T. L. Daw, the former capturing two straight sets with a score of 6-0 and 6-3. Immediately the "Doubles" followed with Messrs. Y. S. Day and Y. C. Hu against Messrs. Wm. Hu and Y. C. Hu against Messrs. Wm. Hu and Y. C. Hu. The former pair was able to capture two straight sets with a score of 6-1 and 6-4. The games were most exciting and very well contested.

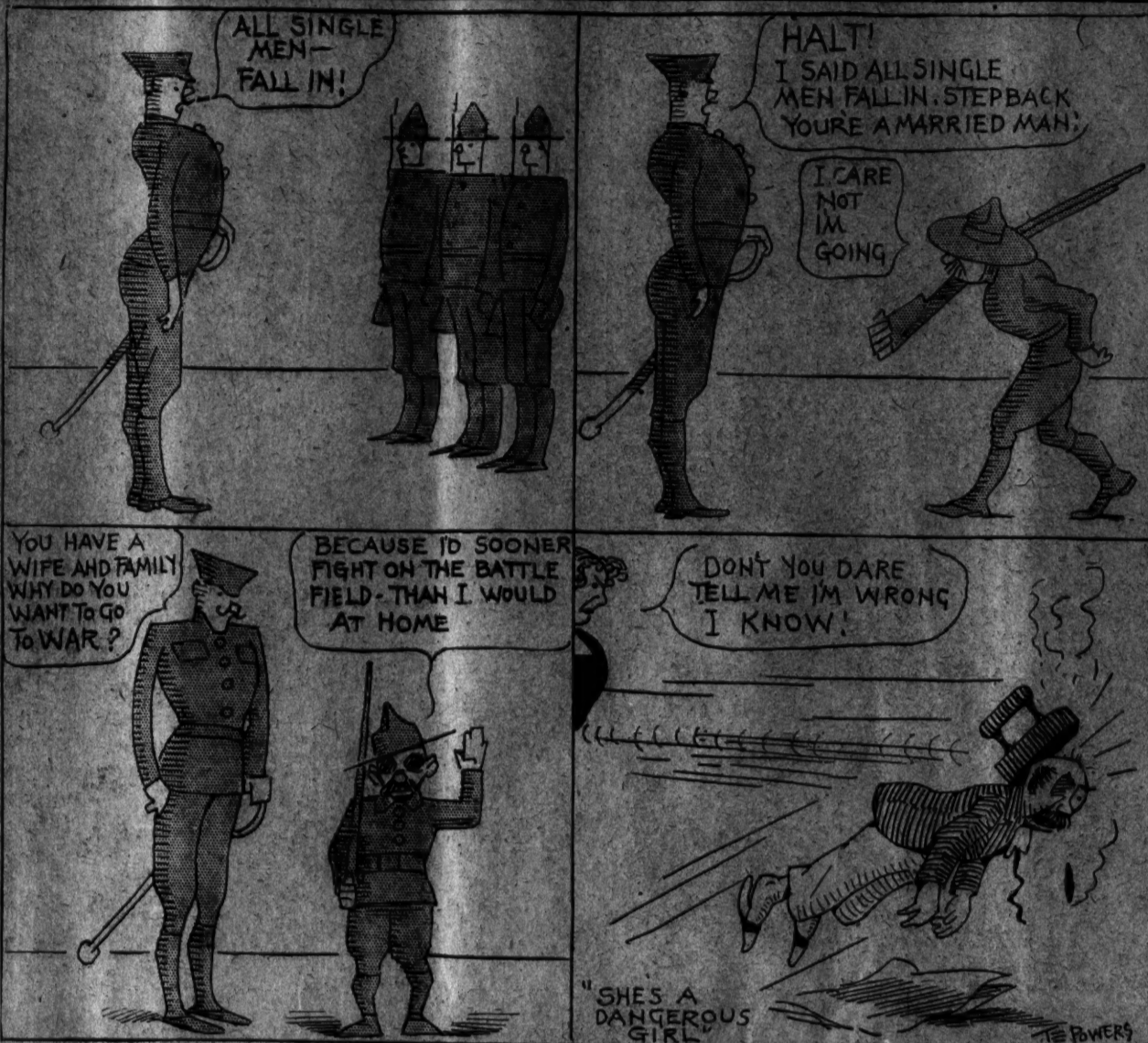
Tea was served at 5 o'clock, followed by a distribution of prizes to the winners of Championships and Handicaps. Handicap Championship—Singles (Mr. Wm. Hu).

Handicap Championship—Doubles (Messrs. Y. C. Hu and K. G. Chu). At 3.15, the "Singles" was played off between Messrs. Y. S. Day and T. L. Daw. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. G. Y. Woo.

Short speeches were made by Mr. Y. S. Day (chairman) who welcomed the guests, Mr. George E. Flanagan, Attaché de Chancellerie, who spoke on behalf of the foreign community present, and complimented the club and the players on the way the games were contested and Mr. A. Gensburger.

A group photograph was taken in commemoration of the day.

What Shakespeare Missed



Lawn Tennis

The Public School's Doubles Championship, which commenced last week, has made slow progress. The only games played up to date are as follows:

A. Remedios and V. Remedios beat Sterlingworth and Hawes, 7-5, 6-7, 6-3. E. J. Cooke and E. Y. Rowland beat B. Smith and H. Rowland, 6-3, 6-3. A. M. A. Hansen and G. Barradas beat A. Lewis and F. Madar, 6-2, 7-5.

On Monday, C. E. Ollerdesen and N. David will meet A. Remedios and V. Remedios. They will be evenly matched.

SWIMMING

Shanghai International Club Events Results of Friday evening's races: Event 1.—440 yards Handicap. 5 entered.

1st—F. A. Remedios, 1st. Scr. 2nd—L. L. Berthet. Net time: 7m. 29 1/2 sec.

Event 2.—1 length Breast-stroke Handicap. 1st—F. W. Golding, 1st. Scr. (1 sec).

2nd—W. S. Featherstonhaugh (G. Encarnacao). Net time: 21 1/2 sec.

Event 3.—Team Race—4 men a side. 1st—"C" Team (N. Haas, T. Roberts, L. L. Berthet, and C. Encarnacao).

2nd—"B" Team (F. G. Harrison, R. Remedios, L. Encarnacao, and E. Meas).

Net time: 1m. 28 sec.

Event 4.—Fancy Diving. 1st—W. F. Hamlin. 2nd—A. Gutierrez. 3rd—L. L. Berthet.

Event 5.—Water Polo (Blues v. Whites). Won by Blues, 4 to 3.

Scout Jottings For The Week

By 'Pathfinder'

I don't know all the residents of Kiangchow Road, but to any not in sympathy with the Scout Movement, I must tender a general apology if they found themselves rudely started out of possible post-prandial somnolence on Thursday night last.

I am sure they will forgive me, if they know the real facts of the case. To tell the truth, the Scouts were "out on the warpath" and crackers and bombs being necessary to the particular scheme that night, and knowing what a nice lot of tolerant residents live in Kiangchow Road, the Scout Movement "moved" considerably in that direction on Thursday night, in preference to other localities where rude objections might be expected to be heard, possibly not endowed with the high standard of tolerant sportsmanship requisite, on the few occasions when Scouts really let off "steam."

The Settlement was really in danger that night. And few, outside the charmed circle of the "three fingered" tribes knew of it, and the great part they were selected to play in Shanghai's defence.

Word had been brought in—masked how—that a strong body of enemy (they may have been anything from Fiji Islanders to Shroffs) had sent out a party in an "armored motor car" to make a raid on Shanghai, find out all our weak points and what the S.V.C. were up to; and after bivouacking for the night, return to their base as quietly as they had sallied forth, in the morning. But they reckoned without the Boy Scouts, who in great strength lay in waiting along the Kiangchow Road (a fine example of foresight on the part of the directing War Lords, pulling the strings) and at

every 200 yards, strong patrols of scouts merged into the darkness of the night prepared a hearty welcome for the enemy when they arrived.

Tense was the anxiety of the moment, as keeping their less sticks burning under their hats, the waiting scouts lay ambushed, with big piles of ammunition in the shape of "little crackers, bombs, whizz-bangs and black maras" ready at hand for the supreme moment. At last a rapidly approaching light along the lonely road told of the furtive designs of the enemy. But he reckoned without the "eyes of the army" along his path, and presently a most deafening roar of all sorts of "fire" showed him the game was up.

Hotly engaged by the first patrols, who cheerily flung every sort of firework known to Chinese science, the "armored car" dashed on only to run up against other groups of watchers further down the road. In all six or seven different attacks were made from isolated patrols and the fire was briskly returned from the car. The night was turned into day with starshells, comet-like streamers, and "shrapnel" to say nothing of "rifle fire" in abundance, and it was a gorgeous and thrilling moment. The aforesaid inhabitants of Kiangchow Road must have thought they were in for a bit of the "real thing."

With a roar of cheers each patrol in turn charged down the road, and as the numbers grew, the noise became deafening—1200 yards of rapid sweating pursuit, and then a check—for the last moving car had outpaced us all and escaped in the direction of the Settlement. Units were rearranged and a methodical search over the country side commenced, and some really excellent night scout work and communication between units was done.

The raiders were finally discovered, strongly posted along the

(Continued on Page 2)

By T. E. Powers

CRICKETERS LOSE BASEBALL MATCH

But Shanghai Has Close Call At Hands of Players Of Older Game

FIRST DEFEAT HONOLULU

Sailor Paine, New Brooklyn Star, Makes Appearance And Pleases Fans

TODAY'S GAME

There will be a baseball game today at 3 p.m. between Brooklyn and The Rest. The latter team will be made up of Shanghai and sailor players. Scott, who used to pitch for the Saratoga and Cincinnati, and was very popular with local fans, is back and will play today, although he is not likely to pitch. Paine, said to be the best third baseman in the navy, also will play.

After recovering from stage-fright lasting two innings, Shanghai managed to defeat the Cricketers yesterday afternoon by a score of 15 to 11. The game was attended by the largest and most enthusiastic crowd of the season. The curtain raiser, between Honolulu and the first Shanghai team, was one of the fastest games seen this year resulting in a victory for Shanghai by a score of 7 to 2.

While the Cricketers pulled a few entirely new plays which did not meet with the approval of the official scorer the local Hoyle of baseball, their play was consistent and hard fought throughout. It was when a Cricketer would forget the reason for his wearing a mitt and would catch a fast and hot ball on the bare hand, or would fail to keep his foot on the bag and would be caught napping that the official scorer made peculiar noises and started to keep the score in Chinese.

The Cricketers won the favor of the grand stand in the first inning, when Captain E. L. M. Barrett was hit knocking a clean drive for a hit with two men on bases and no outs. After the two had scored Captain Barrett gave an exhibition of base stealing seldom seen here during the regular games.

It may have been that, dressed as he was in cricket flannels and helmet, he resembled Umpire Merriman and the Shanghai players thought that official was gambolling about the green and failed to throw the ball. The Cricketers scored 4 runs in the first inning against a naught for Shanghai. Shanghai recovered in the third inning, taking the lead and maintaining it until the end of the game.

The Cricketers enjoyed a batting rally during the sixth and pelted out five hits. Captain Barrett sent a drive into center field for three bases, and finally scored through an error in fielding. Brandt, an second base for the Cricketers, awaited a neat hit into right field and succeeded in rumping the bases for a home run. A. E. Lanning, Rasmussen and Swan also scored hits during the sixth but failed to score.

The batting eyes of the Cricketers netted them 14 hits against the 19 hits secured by Shanghai.

The Score	
Cricketers	4 0 1 0 2 2—11
Shanghai	0 2 0 1 1 0—15
Shanghai	AB:R:H:P:O:A:3
Woods, c.	2 2 0 5 1 2
Bowers, lb.	4 2 1 7 0 2
Nichols, cf.	4 1 3 0 0 0
Morrison, ss.	4 3 1 4 3 0
Ollerdesen, lf.	3 2 3 0 1 0
Hykes, 2b.	4 2 2 2 3 3
Pennywit, p.	4 0 2 0 5 0
Katz, 2b.	3 0 0 8 4 1
Bowman, rf.	2 2 0 0 0 0

Totals	
Cricketers	AB:R:H:P:O:A:3
A. E. Lanning, 3b.	5 2 4 1 1 0
Brandt, 2b.	5 3 2 2 3 0
Barrett, lb.	5 2 3 6 0 4
Rasmussen, c.	4 1 3 5 5 3
V. H. Lanning, ss.	4 1 1 1 0 1
When, cf.	2 0 0 0 0 1
Main, lf.	2 1 0 1 0 0
Clifford, lf.	3 0 0 2 0 0
Swan, p.	2 1 2 0 4 2

Totals: 35 11 14 18 13 10
Summary: Three-base hits, Swan; Barrett; First on balls, off Pennywit; 3, off Swan 2; Wild pitches, Swan 2; Two-base hits, Hykes 2; Home run,